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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 176 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

M. P. DEMANDS ENQUIRY INTO REPATRIATES' PLIGHT

Out Of The Gloaming.

Gandhiji in concluding his long statement has no doubt that the Congress would be ever ready for honourable peace. What the public demand just now is honourable freedom, through constructive work and a good fight—constitutional, of course.

* * * *

Our foreign rulers are never tired of telling us that the greatest blessing they have given India is peace, peace eternal. Though we cannot see it in a concrete form, we just get a glimpse of it through the Ordinances, many and varied.

* * * *

The objective of both Gandhiji and the Viceroy being one and the same, there ought to be some common meeting ground,—not on the Poona Race course, but some other equally delectable place The Viceroy may be prestige-shy, but Haig is not.

* * * *

We wonder what they would have talked about—Gandhiji and the Viceroy. Gandhiji says he has no "preconceived proposals" and he depends a great deal on his own "resourcefulness" which has never failed him all these years. But the Viceroy has "preconceived proposals" and no "resourcefulness." There's the rub.

* * * *

Every inmate of the Sabarmati Ashram, said the Mahatma, ought to be a walking ashram. Every Policeman is a walking edition of Ordinance regime, say the Government. Thus extremes meet.

* * * *

Reuter tells us that many princes have promised their support to the All-India Animal Welfare Association, which has just been formed in London, under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Gower.

It is stated that the Mangrol Durbar was the first to cable his willingness to serve on the Executive Committee of the Association.

* * * *

"The Sterilisation Law which will be enforced from 1st January, 1934, has been hailed by the German press as one of the most important laws of the Nazi Government, which is bound to have far-reaching beneficial effects to the nation."—Reuter.

No wonder! If the Editors don't hail it as such, they will be the first to be sterilized.

* * * *

Einstein was present in the Commons when Commander Locker Lampson was denouncing the Nazi Terror. Both Hitler and Lampson are reactionaries, but to Prof. Einstein it must all be a matter of relativity.

* * * *

Now that the Commons are considering the matter of conferring citizenship on German Jews in Palestine, the question of citizenship for Indians in the Dominions might also be considered. Again, relatively speaking, it is more important to us than anything else.

* * * *

Captain Eden gave an emphatic refusal in the Commons to the German request for the supply of 50 British aircraft for "Police purposes"—but aside he said it was another question if private makers supply them. A good example of British salesmanship—or statesmanship. Have it which way you like!

* * * *

Lord Reading congratulated Sir John Anderson on his fortunate escape from an attempt which the Bengal Government consider as merely a mischievous prank! An ex-Viceroy, ought to have some sense of proportion, as an ex-Viceroy, even if not as a financier.

* * * *

Now that the rupee has been linked to the pound sterling, they are considering the question of linking High Courts to the Federation. Sir Samuel and Muslims are opposed to the idea —because they both know that the Federal idea will not materialise this century.

* * * *

"Chief Whip defends Justice Party" says a headline in Madras paper. What else could he do, for otherwise, he would have to be whipped into submission by his chief? You don't know how rigorous discipline is in the Justice Party.

* * * *

The Chief Whip admitted that there were varied and conflicting interests in the Party, but all the same he asked them not to be led away by the belief that everything was wrong with it. The reason was simple—the leaders were uncertain about the coming reforms!

* * * *

That is our own difficulty too. But unless the leaders are assured of continuity of tenure of their ministerships, it will be difficult for them to divide the swag and promise patronage—or even to make progress in education through Excise.

* * * *

The Chief Whip also said that the beneficent influence of his Party had spread to such far off places as C.P. and Bombay, and he hoped to see it developed into an All-India organisation. We have it also on the authority of Mr. Kambli himself—two great minds thinking alike, though separated by distance!

* * * *

"I'll examine you for three guineas" said the specialist.

"All right," said the victim. "And if you find it I'll give you half."

WOES OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Grave Unemployment & Economic Depression

Alarming Increase In Number Of Assisted Emigrants

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Rhys Davies asked whether Sir S. Hoare would advise the Government of India to hold an enquiry into the position of Indian repatriates from South Africa and whether decision had been reached on the question of refunding bonus and other assistance received by repatriates from the Union Government in view of their returning to South Africa.

Sir S. Hoare stated that officers had been appointed to assist repatriates and they submitted their reports periodically. As far as he was aware, the Government of India had not decided to act in the way suggested in connection with bonus.—Reuter.

GLIMPSES INTO AGENTS'S REPORT

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 27.

There was a large increase in the number of assisted emigrants from South Africa to India during the calendar year 1932, the exact number being 2,688 as against 1,961 in 1931.

This fact is brought out in the report of the Agent to the Government of India in South Africa published to-day. He points out that the increased number of emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme reflects the extent to which economic depression has affected the Indian community in South Africa. The fact that more than half the total number sailed in the second half of the year seems to show that so far there has been no improvement in trade conditions generally. Of the number of adults migrated, Indian born Indians greatly outweigh colonial born Indians.

CAFE TOWN CONFERENCE ECHO.

The report refers to the Cape Town Conference agreement which was accorded favourable reception in the South African press. A good part of the report is devoted to reactions on the Transvaal Asiatic Lands Tenure Act and the Transvaal Licences Control Ordinances, both of which were reviewed at the Annual Conference of the South African Indian Congress. The Agent was present at the Conference and warned the delegates against adopting Passive Resistance policy. He emphasised that the Government of India disliked laws regarding the ownership and occupation as much as anybody else. The Conference adopted a resolution declaring the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act unacceptable to the Indian community and to resist the law.

As regards the colonization scheme the Congress adopted a resolution agreeing to co-operate with the Government of India and the Union Government provided co-operation is taken as inspired by patriotic motives.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INDIANS.

The report makes a special mention of the unemployment problem amongst Indians and White labour policy both within and outside the Government and public services caused great and widespread distress. In July, free food kitchen was opened.

Concluding, the report mentions the fact that a leading Indian merchant of Pretoria donated one thousand pounds for the provision of a separate ward for Indians in Pretoria Hospital.

"UNCALLED-FOR & UNNECESSARY"

Calcutta City Fathers On Municipal Amending Bill

POLITICAL REASONS

"Government Should Not Proceed With Measure"

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Calcutta Corporation adopted the resolution moved by Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar and amended by Mr. B. N. Sasmal, this evening by 38 votes to 26 declaring that the Calcutta Municipal Amending Bill was "Uncalled for and Unnecessary."

The resolution further stated. Three is iwdespread apprehension in the public mind that political reasons have presumably prompted Government to initiate the measure and Government should not proceed with the Bill."

PLEA FOR DIRECT DISCUSSION.

The resolution also asked for direct discussion between representatives of Government and the Corporation to convince the former of the strength of this contention. Hindu Councillors and five Mahomedans including the Deputy Mayor supported the motios while the European group, nominated members, six Mahomedan Councillors and one Hindu opposed it.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen's amendment asking for a conference with Government with a view to providing the necessary safeguards to make the provisions of the Bill useful and effective was refected by 36 votes to 25.—A. P.

SANS PEINE WINS GOODWOOD CUP

Race Won By Four Lengths: Brown Jack Comes Second

LONDON, July 27.

Goodwood Cup run at Goodwood to-day over a distance of two miles five furlongs resulted as follows:—

Sans Peine	1
Brown Jack	2
Ximenes	3

Five ran.

The race was won by four lengths. One and half lengths separated second and third.

The following were the starting prices:—Twenty-one against Sans Peine; five-one Brown Jack; thirty three-one Ximenes.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA DECLINES TO UNVEIL TILAK STATUE

AMEDABAD, July 26.

Mahatma has declined to go to Bombay to unveil the Tilak statue.—A. P.

MAHATMA LOSES THREE POUNDS

Present Weight Little Less Than 98 Lbs.

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Gandhi's secretary, informed the Associated Press that Mr. Gandhi's weight had declined since his arrival in Ahmedabad. He had lost three pounds in seven days, his present weight being a little less than 98 pounds.—A. P.

ARMED DACOITIES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 27.

In connection with the police investigations regarding the alleged conspiracy to commit armed dacoities in the city and mofussil, it is understood that about 25 persons have so far been arrested. All of them have been remanded in custody.—A. P.

HOPES POSTPONED, NOT DESTROYED!

Macdonald's Epilogue To London Conference

Unable To Disguise My Great Disappointment, Says Chamberlain

"Early hopes had not been destroyed but had only been postponed. We adjourn not because we are defeated or discouraged but because we require a little longer time to continue the deliberations."

(MACDONALD'S EPILOGUE).

LONDON, July 27.

The Geological Museum which was recently tomblike was animated in the morning for giving farewell to the historic Conference.

The galleries were crowded and weather was very hot. Mr. MacDonald opened the Conference punctually at ten and expressed the hope that it would be finished by 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Bonnet introduced the financial report briefly reviewing the difficulties of the Commission. He stated, "If on this occasion we are unable to reach a full agreement on all points, we no doubt have the possibility of reconciling our views in due course.

Mr. Runciman, Economic Rapporteur, gave a pithy account of his stewardship. He contended that his report did not minimise difficulties or exaggerate progress. They had achieved useful work of exploration. He drew the attention to the useful progress in coordination of production and marketing.

Mr. Runciman asserted that trade barriers were most reduced and the work accomplished would provide a valuable basis for further business after the recess.

RIFT IN LUTE.

Mr. Colijn poured cold douche on delegates and declared that the Conference had no reason to congratulate itself on results. It was undoubtedly highly disappointing and dangerous because reaction to the hopes fostered might aggravate the situation. He declared that not a single member was prepared to answer in the affirmative the question whether any practical measures had been agreed to.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain was unable to disguise his great disappointment at so little progress recorded. A number of the most important and urgent questions vitally affecting world's recovery had only been outlined. Conditions in the United States precluded the contemplation of the stabilisation of exchanges or return to the international monetary standard. On the contrary, repercussions of this decision on the economic situation were undoubtedly most disturbing, "but we do not attribute blame to anyone, but wait for more propitious circumstances to resume our labours."

Mr. Chamberlain added, "None of us undervalues what has been accomplished. Useful resolutions have been adopted on the monetary side, while the economic side has been more fully developed, although discussions on tariffs and trade barriers have been checked by the same obstacle which has blocked progress on the monetary side."

NOT FULFILLED.

Mr. Hymans, agreed that the early hopes of the Conference had not been fulfilled. He emphasised Belgium's determination to maintain gold standard. Although no acceptable solution to the world crisis had been found in six weeks, he shared the view that the solution could be effected at a more favourable moment.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Hull presented to Mr. MacDonald a personal message from Mr. Roosevelt expressing his sincere admiration and respect for Mr. MacDonald's courage and patience as the President of Conference and declaring that Americans understood other Nations' problems better to-day than before the Conference. He trusted that other Nations would in the same spirit of goodwill view American policies which aimed at overcoming the unprecedented economic situation.

Mr. Roosevelt in his message continued,

"You can rely on our continued efforts towards world rehabilitation, because we are convinced that the continuation of the World Economic Conference will result in practical good in many fields".

Maisky scornfully declared that though the Conference was only six weeks old, it was so hopelessly senile that it was dispersing 'sine die'.

Oliviera (Brazil) hailed the silver agreement as a definite accomplishment and expressed the opinion that the work started would surely continue.

The Conference unanimously adopted the economic and financial reports.

HOPES POSTPONED.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the rising of the conference was the recess and not the finish. Early hopes had not been destroyed but had only been postponed.

There were signs of the revival of World trade but there were still obstacles to prosperity. Nations had attempted to solve problems by economic armament. Economic disarmament was the only solution for the impasse.

Proceeding Mr. MacDonald said:

"Our work has been well done. Currency difficulty has held up work on the monetary side and had also involved economic questions. As a temporary settlement is impossible, adjournment is considered advisable.

Mr. MacDonald advised all delegations to report to their Governments during the recess so as to enable the conference to proceed successfully later.

INDEFINITE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MacDonald proposed an indefinite adjournment, entrusting the Bureau with the task of reconvening the Conference.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. MacDonald added: "We adjourn not because we are defeated or discouraged but because we require a little longer time to continue the deliberations."

He exclaimed dramatically: "I bid you adieu firmly convinced that before many months I shall welcome you again."

Mr MacDonald was given ovation and the conference concluded at 4-38 p.m.—Reuter.

FIGHTING ON FRONTIER

Govt. Decide To Despatch Detachment

GANDAO VALLEY STILL UNSAFE

Column Will Be Withdrawn When Conditions Return To Normal

SIMLA, July 27.

The following communique has been issued:—

About 21st July a Lashkar of Upper Mohmands under Ghulamnabi son of late Chaknaur Mullah crossed the border into Gandao and attacked Halimzai Mohmands. The latter assisted by detachments from Musakhel and Tarakzais succeeded, after heavy fighting in driving the hostile Lashkar across the border, inflicting casualties which are reported to have numbered about twenty.

QUIET AT PRESENT.

Gundao is now clear of hostile Lashkars and the situation at present is quiet. It is unlikely, however, that Ghulamnabi will accept this defeat and further attacks on Halimzais are feared. It has, therefore, been decided to send column into Gandao valley to assist Halimzais and in connection with this move to construct a track fit to carry mechanical transport from administered territory into Gandao.

ONLY TEMPORARILY.

There is no intention of keeping troops permanently in Gandao Valley and the column will be withdrawn as soon as conditions return to normal. It is hoped that its presence will have the effect of deterring Upper Mohmands from further incursions into Gandao and will also have a steadying effect on the tribesmen in Bajaur where Government have demanded the surrender of three agitators who have recently been attempting to disturb the peace of the country.—A. P.

THE
Bombay Chronicle
and the
Bombay Samachar
Press
New Premises from
1st August

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" Press and Offices will be completely removed to Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort from 1st August, 1933.

All correspondence relating to the Press and offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" should be addressed as follows:—
RED HOUSE,
Parsi Bazaar Street,
Fort, Bombay.

MRS CROSSLEY SENTENCED

Rs. 30 Fine For Assaulting Schoolboy

SIMLA, July 27.

Mrs. Crossley, wife of Mr. Crossley employed in Army Headquarters, has been sentenced by Mr. E. J. Asquith, First Class Magistrate, to a fine of Rs. 30 for assaulting a schoolboy at Summerhill Railway Station on May 22.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Lady Typist well experienced in office work. Please see personally manager, Vanark Advertising Service, 55, Apollo Street, Fort. (995).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

8 years' experienced "Corporate Accountant" open to engagement as accountant or manager. Best references. Box No. 993 "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

46. NURSING HOMES.

Modern Maternity and Gynaecological Home. Cool, quiet and seaside health resort in Bombay, for vegetarians and non-vegetarians. Latest scientific treatment. Senior Specialist in attendance. Painless Labour and Twilight Sleep a speciality. Particulars, Box No. 994 "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted town and district agents in unrepresented areas to sell our best high grown Darjeeling tea On liberal commission. For agency terms apply to the Manager, Ghyabari Tea Estate, P.O. Ghyabari (Darjeeling). (975).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

"A Rare Opportunity"—Reduced Rate, ever offered Reduced Rate. First comes First Serves for Saturday's Poona Races. A certainty that also 100 per cent surety. We have acquired the latest informations from our time-keeper from Poona, and we guarantee 3 sure winners for the first day of Poona Races. Don't Delay. Delays are dangerous. Consult at once our Racing expert and get your difficulties solved on Friday between 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday between 7-30 a.m to 1 p.m. Professor B. K. Sharma, Rangoonwala, Kamer Building (2nd floor), opp. Hongkong Bank, Kawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay (998).

104. CONTRACTORS.

Wanted Dyeing Bleaching Contractors for up-country mills. Quote lowest for all shades or meet personally between 12 to 2 p.m. Seth Binodiram Balchand, Mumbadevi, Motisha's Chawl. (991).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

149. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mahatma Gandhi's Picture in the sky: Wonderful. Magical. Look at Picture then look up and see reproduction on the sky. Price one anna. Wanted Agents, Canvassors everywhere. 20 per cent commission. Apply Novelties Ltd., Sholapur. (996)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 28th Instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th July, 1933.
7044

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

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AUCTION SALES

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AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS: RIFLES; GUNS; SWORDS; DAGGERS AND CARTRIDGES.

and at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

11 Pieces Woollen Serge; Clothings; Perfumery; Wines & Spirits; Wireless Goods; 1 Comptometer Machine; Jewellery; Tobacco, etc.. etc.,

In accordance with section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 2nd August, 1933, at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Bellard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

AUCTION SALE OF 121 BALES MORVI GIN COTTON

Messrs. Menesse & Co.. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st July. 1933 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree in shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOOKS FOR ALL

The Bhagavad Gita. With the text in Devanagari and an English translation by Dr. Annie Besant. Ninth Edition. Price per copy Annas Four (not As. 2) Price of a single copy by V.P.P. is As. 8 (Eight.)

Aspects of the Vedanta. By various writers including Max Muller, Paul Deussen, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Abhedananda, Swami Saradananda, Pandit Sitanath Tattvabhushan, Prof. M. Rangacharlar and Mr. N. Vaithynatha Iyer. New Edition. Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review." As. 12.

Sankara's Select Works. Sanskrit Text & English Translation. By Mr. S. Venkataramanan, B.A. Contents: Hymn to Hari; The ten-versed Hymn; Hymn to Dakshinamurthi: Direct Realization; The Century of Verse; Knowledge of Self; Commentary on the Text; Definition of one's own Self. Bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 2. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 1-8.

Swami Vivekananda's Speeches & Writings: A comprehensive collection with a sketch of his life and teachings. Rs. 3. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings: An omnibus edition containing over 1,000 pages. Includes his writings to the "Young India" and "Navjivan." 4th and New Edition. An up-to-date publication. (April 1933). Rs. 4. To Subs of "I.R." Rs. 3-8

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The Heart of Hindusthan: By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A. Contents: The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Idea of God, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine, Buddhism, and Indian Philosophy. Re. 1 To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Indian Judges: Sketches of 21 famous Judges with particular attention to the "causes celebre" with which each Judge was connected. With a Foreward by Sir B. L. Mitter. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indians Overseas: By Dr. Lanka Sundaram. An exhaustive and critical review of the conditions of our nationals settled in different parts of the world. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Tales from Sanskrit Dramatists: Contents: Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Mricchakatika, Sakuntala, Malavicagnimitra, Vikramorvasiva, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavali and Mudrarakshasa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five), one year's subscription to the "Indian Review" in advance. A few copies of back-numbers from January are also available.

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LAST TWO SHOWS
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How much has a woman the right to sacrifice?

SEE
HELEN HAYES
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The picture no husband or wife should miss!

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LAST DAY!

Powerful Drama of the Eternal Triangle

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BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive Colombo	Leave
Bengal Maru	5,396	20 July	29 July
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	2 Sep
*Giny Maru	9,000	29 Aug	12 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle. accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10,500	25 July
Katori Maru	10,000	8 Aug
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11,000	3 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17,000	16 Aug.
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11,600	14 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.

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Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

S.S. Thaletta for Skein:—15 drums empty drums of nitric acid Hacres Trading Co. Ltd.

S.S. Carthage for Hongkong:—28 bundles kishmish and 50 bags jardaloo H A Shakur and Bros.

S.S. Rawalpindi for London:—4 pots palma rose oil K Harjiwan and Co.; 41 cases jub, bristles Begbie, P & Hayley Ltd; 1 case brassware American Express Co.; 1 case condiments Thos Cook and Son.

S.S. Kepwick Hall for Rotterdam:—118 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co. Ltd; 529 bags kurdi seeds T S Thadhani and Sons.

For Antwerp:—283 bales wool raw E Mawji and Co.

S.S. Anna for Port Said:—124 bags linseeds Straus and Co. Ltd.

S.S. Bengal Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton T. Co.

For Dairen:—100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd.

raw Japan Cshrdlu50| xzfififfffi xz

For Shanghai:—1 case rice M R Tata and Co.

For Osaka:—100 tons old iron scrap A Popatlal and Son.

S.S. Fager for New York:—2 bales dry salted goat skin Shamji Mal.

For Philadelphia:—51 bales wool for carpets Shamji Mal.

S.S. Honolulu Maru for Tsingtao:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton T Co; 700 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton T Co.

For Yokohama:—4 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—369 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Dara, Agents T M and Co., from Calcutta:—6985 tons steam coal (Bengal).

S.S. Narkunda, Agents M M & Co., from London:—2 trussea golf clubs; 1 case radio parts; 1 box fishing rod; 1 case cricket bats; 1 case booklet materials; 4 nongs motor car; 1 bale tyres and tubes; 1 case lamps; 1 case drugs; 1 case corrosive sublimate; 95 crates anlline colour; 31 cases cheese; 4 cases roller composition; 25 cases indigo; 3 cases metal watenes; 5 cases perfumery; 51 cases iron bolts and nuts; 10 cases champagne; 2 cases olives.

From Zurich:—1 case machinery parts; 3 cases embroideries; 1 case silk piecegoods; 5 case embroidered dyed cotton goods.

From Tarragone:—100 bags almonds.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
July 27.
Gandara, Rankin, Bassein
Moncalieri, Anderson, Trieste.
Silverbelle, Cross, San Pedro.
Wichita, Holth, New York.
Risaldar, Prath, Rangoon.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Shanghai.
Planorbis, Fretwell, Miri.
Carthage, Jack, London.

DEPARTURES.
July 27.
Thaletta, Weeth, Calcutta.
Vita, Denne, Busrah.
July 28.
Carthage, Jade, Kobe.

LOADING.
July 27.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London
Steamer Gandara for Rangoon.
Steamer Thaletta for Skein.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Carthage:—The P & O S N Co's English Mail steamer Carthage arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 13th instant, a general cargo and 84 passengers and hence she will sail today at about 8 a.m. for China and Japan Ports with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gandara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gandara arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T. Co's steamer Moncalieri arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. Silverbelle:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silverbelle arrived in harbour on Thursday from San Pedro with a general cargo.

S.S. Wichita:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wichita arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Risaldar:—The T M Co's steamer Risaldar arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Planorbis:—The B S O S & D Co's steamer Planorbis arrived in harbour on Thursday from Miri with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Thaletta:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Thaletta sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with same bottom and general cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Vita;—The B I S N Co's steamer Vita sailed yesterday for Busrah via Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 27.

2 Kepwick Hall, 2810, Antwerp, N F, Grahams Tdg. Co.
5 Moncalieri, 3241, Kobe, 28|7, L Triestino.
6 Thalatta, 3492, Colombo, 28|7 L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Nuddea, 4,956, Hull, 2|8 M M and Co.
9 Nowshera 4875, N F, 27|7, M M and Co.
11 Silverbelle, 3091, Colombo, N F, Volkart Bros.
14 Anna 3192 Port Said, 2/8 Strauss & Co. Ltd.
16 Masula 4566, London 5/8, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Baron Ogilvy 2035, Port Said, 3/8 Louis Drefus & Co.
2 Jalapalaka 2630 Bassein 28/7, Scindia S N Co.
4 Vita, 1955 Busrah, 27|7, M M & Co.
5 Victoria Marie 863 M'Coast, 28|7, Merchant S N Co.
7 Bengal Maru, 3231 Karachi, 30|7 N Y Kaisha.
8 Gairsoppa, 3227, Calcutta, 31|7
9 Wichita, 3856, New York, 2|8, L Edwards. M M & Co.
10|11 Havre Maru, 3450, Karachi, 30|7, O S Kaisha.
14 Hoholulu Maru 3541 Kobe, 30/7 O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi 120, NF, NF, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager, 661, Singapore, 30|7, F Campbell and Co.
B Risaldar, 3092, Calcutta, N F, T Morrison and Co.
C|R Gandara, 3190, N F, 30|7, M M & Co.
F Jalavihar, 3381 Rangoon, 29|7, Scindia S N Co.
M Bankura 1896 NF, NF, M M & Co.
P Begum, 3656, Rangoon, 0|7 T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Straithard 3/8 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 10/8, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 17/8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 17/8, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH
Durenda 13|8 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
City of Bristol 4|8, K N Co.
City of Khios, 13|8 K N Co.
Elysia 23|8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26|8 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Folkenfels 28/7 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 10|8 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 18|8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23|7 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.
Cariguino 6|8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23|8 L T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Victoria 4|8 M Italiona.
Arabia 23|8 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK
President Hayes 27/7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Windsor, 26/7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 10/8, F F Campbell & Co
President Monroe, 24/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Durban 4/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bath 15/8 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE
Tango Maru 30|7. N Y Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 28|7 P & O S N Co.
Tekiwa Maru 16|8 N Y Kaisha.
Gingo Maru 24|8 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 8|8 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23|8 O S Kaisha.
Somali 6/8. P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 11/8, P & O S N Co.
Alipore 16/8, P & O S N Co.

FROM SHANGHAI.
Hilda. 29|7 L T Co

FROM BRISBANE
Comorin 5|8 P & O S N Co.
Moolton 18|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Karaja 29|7 M M & Co.
Takliwa 12|8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Rawalpindi 29|7 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 5|8 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 12|8 P & O S N Co.

OTHER STEAMER FOR LONDON
Nuddea 2|7 M M & Co.
Musula 5/8 M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Wichita NF, L I Mannuel To C/Windsor NF, F F Campbell Co.
President Hayes 28/7 F F Campbell & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Baron Ogilvy 3/8 L Dreftse & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.
Kepurckhall NF G T Co.

FOR SAN FRANSISCO.
Silverbelle NF, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.
Honolulu Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
Bengal Maru 29|7 N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 2|8 M M and Co.
Vita, 3|8 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Fager NF F F Campbell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Risaldar, NF, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalavihar, NF, S N Co.
Begum, NF, T M and Co.
Tairea 26|7 M M & Co.
Gandara N F, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Jalavihar 26|7.
Irrawadi 26|7.
Parvati 26|7.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Masula for London:—23 bales akund cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 335 bags groundnut kernel S M Rajgor and Co; 700 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.; 1 bundle woollen carpet A Azizullahoff; 8 bales cotton rugs O Chandbhoy; 2 bales cow hides arsenicated D Abrahams and Sons; 38 bales tanned cow hides and 10 bales tanned goat skin J Rahamanbhai and Co.; 10 bales tanned cow hides A G Hussein and Co.

For Havre:—3600 bafs linseed The Cotton Agents Ltd; 10 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.; 60 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Wichita for New York:—770 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.

S.S. Pres. Hayes for Genoa:—9 bales hosiery cuttings and 16 bales cotton rags Thos Cook and Sons; 8 bales dry salted sheep skins Shamji Mal.

For Naples:—7 bales dry salted sheep skins Shamji Mal.

For Boston:—21 bales carpet wool Shamji Mal.

For Salonica:—300 bags ground nuts in shell T S Thadani and Sons; 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Alexandretta:—3 bales cotton grey yarn M 9 Al Abdlrazzak.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Shud 6. 1989.
Muslim+Rabi-ul-Akhar 4. 1352.
Parsi—Behman 25. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 14m.
Sunset—7h. 16m.
Hightide—3-06, 15-16.
Lowtide—8-42, 21-34.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 30th July. 10h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th August 1h. 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August 9h. 19m. a.m.
School Committee meeting 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 29.

S. S. "Rawalpindi", with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, Quarterly meeting: 3 p.m.

MONDAY, July 31.

Laying of foundation stone of the School Building of the Bawla Muslim Girls' Orphanage, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 1.

Unveiling of the statue of the late Lok. Tilak by Mahatma Gandhi at Chowpaty at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The Mask of Fu-Manchu." Daily at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Son-Daughter." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Cynara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Branded Oath." Daily at 5-30. 8. and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Duniya." Daily at 5. 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Soldiers of the King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab" Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal.
Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon Time Signal.
Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-00 p.m.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m. South Indian Programme.
Sponsored by S. Rose and Co., Ltd. (Columbia Records.)
7-30 p.m. Interval.
8-00 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Film Talk by the Picturegoer.
Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.
Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (By kind permission of the Management).
10-30 p.m. Ramsay MacDonald's broadcast speech on World Economic Conference.
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor
Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30 Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-45 Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 Gramophone records.
10-45 News Bulletin.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

CONDOLENCE MEETING:—A condolence meeting to mourn the death of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. at the Bengal Club premises Parel, all Bengalis are requested to attend.

S. T. C. LECTURES:—A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination (according to the revised Syllabus) will be delivered in the Demonstration Hall, Secondary Training College, Bombay, at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
The first lecture of the series will be given on 1st August, 1933.

LECTURE ON "MARRIAGE":—Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria Editor, "Cherag," of Navsari, will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty), today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Marriage: the Third Phase of Life".

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Hayes" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Saturday the 29th instant

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.
Clan Line Steamer "Clanmacbrargne" left Liverpool on the morning o the 25th instant.
The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via ports of Call on the 26th inst. and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 30th at 7-0 a.m.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

Bombay, July 27.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Isterest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.—A. P.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST DAY
OF
SAX ROHMER'S
GREATEST THRILLER
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
3 Shows to-night at 4. 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's DRAMA OF A MAN WHO TRIED TO RULE CREATION.
The MASK of FU MANCHU
Starring
"FRANKENSTEIN"
BORIS KARLOFF
MYRNA LOY—LEWIS STONE
KAREN MORLEY
also in the news
RYDER CUP GOLF
WIMBLEDON TENNIS
— TO-MORROW —
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
12
HEART
TUGGING PARTS
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
SUPREME
ACHIEVEMENT
The Classic Love Story
F. MARION CRAWFORD'S
THE WHITE SISTER
starring
THE WORLD'S BEST ACTRESS
HELEN HAYES
co-starred with
CLARKE GABLE
MAGNIFICENT
CARNIVAL SCENES
PALACE & GARDENS
AEROPLANE THRILLS
WAR DANGERS
CONVENT LIFE
NURSING HOSPITAL
And Through It All
A
TENDER
LOVE STORY!
Book Now & AVOID THE RUSH
Heavy Demand For Seats.

HOW TILAK STATUE CAME INTO BEING

Mr. Silam's Letter To The "Chronicle" And Its Sequel : Brief Survey Of Tilak Memorial Committee's Work

Mr. S. L. Silam wrote a letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th of July 1925 suggesting that the citizens of Bombay should erect a statue to the memory of Lok. Tilak on the spot where he was cremated. The idea was taken up by the then B. P. C. C.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

A Committee was appointed by a public meeting held on the 1st of August 1925 held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. to erect a suitable memorial in the form of a statue on the spot where Lokmanya was cremated. The Committee included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, K. P. Khadilkar, V. J. Patel, B. G. Horniman, etc., with S. L. Silam, P. G. Sahasrabudhe and J. B. Patel as secretaries.

The Committee began work first by entering into correspondence with the Government for securing permission to utilise the space where Lokmanya was cremated for the purpose of erecting this memorial.

After a lengthy and continued correspondence Government agreed after a lapse of two years subject to certain conditions to the proposal in the beginning of the year 1928.

RS. 40,000 COLLECTED.

The Committee started collecting funds from the Anniversary day of the same year and within two months was able to collect about Rs. 40,000.

The Committee started operations for constructing a R. C. C. raft about 25' deep into the sands as a foundation for the base which is of cut Malad stone. The pedestal which is of Gray Granite is nearly 14' in height and the whole edifice with the foundation has cost nearly Rs. 13,000.

The Statue work was entrusted after an open competition to Mr. R. K. Phadke, a well-known Sculptor of Maharashtra who had ample opportunities in life to come into closer contact with Lokmanya. He has carried out the work very exquisitely and to the satisfaction of the Committee, the intimate friends and colleagues of Lokmanya. The casting has also been very neatly and expeditiously done by another well-known Sculptor of Maharashtra Mr. M. K. Kolhatkar of Baroda.

The bronze Statue of Lokmanya Tilak, executed by the famous Sculptor R. K. Phadke which will be unveiled on August 1 at Chaupatty, where his ashes were deposited.

"SWARAJ IS MY BIRTH RIGHT."

The pedestal will carry with it five Bronze panels bearing the name and the date of birth and death of Lokmanya in three principal languages and the famous inscription 'Swaraj is my Birth right and I shall have it.' The panels have been cast by Messrs. G. K. Mitbawkar and Co., of Bombay.

The foundations and the pedestal have been designed by the well-known Architect of Bombay Mr. C. M. Master, Government Professor of Architecture.

The Statue has cost the Committee Rs. 20,000.

Arrangements for the upkeep of the Statue have been made with the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIA

Bombay Gives Warm Reception To Journalist Tourists

A party of about 25 budding American journalists who are on a world tour passed through Bombay on Thursday. They arrived by s.s. "Carthage" which touched the Bombay harbour on Thursday evening and will sail by the same boat to China on Friday (to-day) morning.

A representative of the "Chronicle" met Prof. Roscoe Ellard, the leader of the party on board the steamer. The Professor explained that the party was composed of senior students of the University of Missouri, the oldest University of journalism in America.

OBJECT OF THEIR TOUR

The object of their present world tour was to afford to the students an opportunity of coming in contact with foreign countries and meeting journalists in foreign lands. They had already visited several western countries and now proposed to visit Eastern countries like China and Japan before the completion of the tour in September.

"We are so much interested in India and its people that we wanted to spend some time in your beautiful country, even if it were for a few hours" said the professor.

"What is your first impression of Bombay" asked the "Chronicle" man.

WARM RECEPTION

"It is too early to form any opinion, but certainly we have had a very warm reception. During the few hours we will be here, we wish to see as much of Bombay as possible" he said adding that the weather was certainly not as bad as he had anticipated.

The party motored through the city and "did" Bombay in the true American fashion in a couple of hours.

HOBBS SCORES 80 DESPITE INJURY

Bowlers Reap Rich Harvest On Cast Iron Wickets

LONDON, July 26.

Bowlers had surprising successes on iron-hard wickets probably caused by early dew, which the bowlers took advantage of.

Kent lost 3 wickets for only 15 runs, but Ames gave an exhibition of sound batting for 2 hours and 20 minutes. He reached the boundary seven times.

Watt gave an exhilarating display hitting four 6's and eleven boundaries. He was at the wicket for 55 minutes.

Middlesex lost 3 wickets for 15 runs.

Tyldesley played an attractive innings for five hours, and his score of 155 included nineteen hits to the boundary. He scored mainly through drives. With Paynter whose chief hits were nine 4's Tyldesley added 130 in 115 minutes for the fourth wicket.

Nichols taking advantage of the nip from the pitch bowled Sinfield, Barnett, and Hammond for 13 runs.

Hobbs received a blow on the leg in Wellard's first over, and became lame requiring the services of a runner. The partnership between Hobbs and Barling produced 74 runs in an hour and twenty-five minutes.

TYLDESLY'S CENTURY.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire at Lords: Middlesex 136 (Verity 5 for 43). Yorks 241 for 6 (Leyland 86, Barber 64).

Surrey vs. Somerset at Oval: Somerset 133 (Gover 5 for 52). Surrey 178 for 5 (Hobbs 80 not out).

Hampshire vs. Lancashire at Bournemouth: Lancashire 343 (Tyldesley 155, Paynter 71).

Essex vs. Gloucester at Clacton: Gloucester 145 (Nichols 7 for 52). Essex 231 for 4 (Taylor 72, Pope 59, O'Connor 52 not out).

Sussex vs. Derbyshire at Hove: Sussex 202 (Copson 5 for 59). Derby 98 for 4.

Kent vs. Leicestershire at Maidstone: Kent 302 (Ames 71, Watt 89, Smith 5 for 86). Leicester 125 for 3 (Shipman 57 not out).—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jute Shares, Coals And Securities Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, July 27.

In Share Market to-day Jute Shares ruled steady and moderate business was put through. Coals were steady with moderate business passing. Teas were steady Miscellaneous showed no change Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. paper 85/2; 3 1/2 per cent. New Loan 1947/50 94/12; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 97/14; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 113/3; 5 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 107/2 small lot.

Coals:—Bengal 212; Burrakur 10/14; East Indian 14/4 ex div; Equitable 17/10; Katras Jherriah 28/10; Raneegunge 30/4.

Jute:—Anglo India 358; Auckland 185 small lot; Belvedere 365; Champdany 132; Cheviot 227 small lot; Howrah 50/6; India 240; Kamarhatty 492; Kanknarrah 456 small lot; Kelvin pref. 132; New Central pref 132; cum divi Orient 215; Soorah pref. 115; Union 406 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation pref 122; Indian Wood products 32/14; Indo Burma petroleum pref 109; Midnapore Zemindary 68.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 36/6; Champaran 28/12; New Savan 15/14; Samastipore 17/6.

Tea Shares:—Baradighi 42/12; Bishnauth 23 odd lot; Choonabhati 420 odd lots; Dessai and Parbuttia 350 small lot; Dhelakhat 21 small lots; Hattikhira 21/10; Hasimara 35/12; Jutlibari 16/4; New Chumta 15; Pussimbing 10; Rydak 43/8 small lot; Seajuli 32; Tukvar 21/12.—A. P.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM URDU WEEKLY

"Muflis" Printer And Publisher Asked To Deposit Rs. 1,000

Mr. Dinkar Rao Yeshwant Dharma who had filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the printer and publisher of "Muflis", an Urdu Weekly, on the 20th instant has been ordered to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000/- in cash or in Government Securities, on or before the 29th instant, under Section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

EX-EMPLOYEE'S SUIT AGAINST "NATIONAL CALL"

High Court Orders Defendants To Pay Up Arrears Of Press Erection Charges ; No Jurisdiction Over Salary Claim At Delhi

Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court heard the suit filed by Balaji D. Laud to recover Rs. 2,240 from the National Journals Ltd., proprietors of the "National Call" newspaper at Delhi.

The plaintiff till recently was the foreman in the "Bombay Chronicle" press on a salary of Rs. 330 per month. The defendant company in September 1932 bought from the "Chronicle" two rotary machines and Mr. Kohli, the 2nd defendant who was the manager and director of the company, engaged the plaintiff's services for the purpose of dismantling the press and re-erecting the same at Delhi.

DISCHARGED.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant company agreed to pay him Rs. 1,000 as remuneration for this work, and later engaged him as Foreman of their press at Delhi on a salary of Rs. 400 per month. In February 1933, the company abruptly discharged his services without the usual notice.

Under these circumstances, the plaintiff claimed Rs. 640 as the balance of Rs. 1,00 due as his remuneration in connection with the press, and Rs. 1,600 by way of salary.

The defendant company denied that the plaintiff was engaged by them on any salary except for dismantling and re-erecting the press for which they had already paid him Rs. 500 and were willing to pay the balance of Rs. 500.

"BADLY TREATED."

His Lordship held that the plaintiff had not proved any agreement for engaging him on the salary claimed by him.

The judge thought that the plaintiff had been badly treated by the defendants, and passed a decree for Rs. 640, being the balance of Rs. 1,000.

NO JURISDICTION.

As regards his claim for his employment at Delhi, his lordship held that this Court had no jurisdiction to entertain this part of the suit, as the cause of action had arisen at Delhi.

The plaintiff was ordered to pay half the costs of the defendants.

Mr. H. D. Banaji appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Somji for the defendants.

DIEHARD CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIA

Misrepresentation Carried On With Persistence Hardly Surpassed, Says Sapru

LONDON, July 27.

Sir T. B. Sapru's impressions of his present visit to London and his future outlook were given to Reuter in an interview just before he left for India.

Dr. Sapru said it was very difficult to say in what shape constitutional proposals would emerge from the Select Committee. He did not wish to say anything more definite while the Select Committee was still in session, but he might have much to say when the report was available.

"While refraining from expressing an opinion regarding the work of the Select Committee, I am bound to say that during my stay, I found in certain Conservative circles—I do not say almost strenuous opposition to the Indian viewpoint and campaign of misrepresentation carried on with persistence hardly surpassed."

"If the spirit as at present evinced by Diehard politicians in England succeeds, it will be very difficult to set the relations between the two countries on a satisfactory basis."

REDEEMING FEATURE.

Dr. Sapru added:

"One redeeming feature has been that within the limits of the White Paper Sir S. Hoare put up a good fight. I cannot say that he in the course of evidence sought to whittle down any White Paper proposals. He knew his brief remarkably. This does not mean in any way that I agree with him on certain questions on which my viewpoint is very vital."

DELAY REGRETTED.

"Nevertheless I freely acknowledge that he put up a good fight."

Dr. Sapru was unable to say when the Act would come into operation either in Provinces or in the Centre but it was hoped that it might be introduced in the Spring of 1934 and might pass a few months after that. He regretted the delay which had already occurred and which he feared was likely to occur in inaugurating the constitution.

Referring to his memorandum Dr. Sapru said that it was supported by Messrs. Jayakar, Rangaswami Iyengar and Joshi. Mr. Jayakar had appended a special note on commercial discrimination, and the other two would probably submit additional memoranda on certain special points.

MEMORANDUM CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Sapru said that the memorandum was confidential until it was placed on the table of Parliament. He proposed to get his and Mr. Jayakar's memoranda printed in India and as soon as copies arrived in London they would be laid on the table.

Dr. Sapru would then doubtless release his memorandum to the press. He added that he reserved liberty to send futrher memoranda if he desired.

Dr. Sapru concluded "I have decided not to return for the autumn Session of the Select Committee.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ONLY—LAST THREE SHOWS 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
IN
DEVIL AND THE DEEP
AT
PATHE CINEMA
with
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, GARY COOPER, CARY GRANT
TO-MORROW.
DRAMA! ROMANCE! THRILLS! ACTION!
WONDERFUL DIALOGUE, GREAT ACTING! COMEDY! SUSPENSE!
LADY AND GENT
WITH
GEORGE BANCROFT and WYNNE GIBSON
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

WILL NEW LEGISLATURES BRING DOWN ASSESSMENT?

Sir Sankaran Nair Relates Sad Plight Of Agriculturists, And Urges Government To Grant Relief

At the Land Revenue Conference held recently at Tellicherry, under the auspices of the All-Kerala Association, Sir Sankaran Nair in course of his presidential address said:—

I am deeply thaukful to the organisers of this Conference for having given me an opportunity to preside over its deliberations and to co-operate with you in drafting a definite scheme of recommendation to the Government to grant us a substantial measure of relief in respect of the acute economic distress arising from the existing incidence of land revenue.

"In England allegations were made by Lord Lloyd and Mr. Winston Churchill that if the Reforms proposed by the Government were carried out, it would result in the new Legislative Councils increasing taxation to the great oppression of the poorer classes. Our experience is just the other way: throughout the Presidency people have been protesting against increase in assessment; the Legislative Council, on various occasions, has already recorded persistent opposition against any increase in Land Revenue; and the Government on their side have not put forward any necessity for increased taxation. The greatest sufferers are the lowest classes, the untouchables and the labourers. Already they are able to get scarcely one full meal a day, and the decrease in wages which must necesarily result from the current Setlement operations would very prejudicially affect even this hard living.

UNCONVINCING NECESSITY

"Land Revenue is now a provincial matter; it rests with the local Executive Government, therefore, to decide whether there should be an increase in the assessment or not. A national government or a government with any sympathy with the people of the country will not, in the circumstances I have stated, increase the revenue mechanically according to a fixed rule; that is, considering the increase in the price of food grains, enhance the revenue by a certain percentage without any regard ao the question, whether the country could pay it, whether on this account many families would be rendered destitute and whether generally it will increase the destitution of the country. That the East India Company did it, that hitherto they have been doing it is, of course, no justification or excuse.

HARIJAN UPLIFT

"In view of its disastrous effect on the masses and on the lower classes there is little doubt that those who are working for the uplift of the Harijans will resist the increase in the assessment. According to Settlement rules it was the practice—and I presume it is even now the practice—to set aside a certain portion of the gross income for the labour which is responsible for production of that income. Even at present the wages are insufficient and still more insufficient is the amount set apart by Government for those wages. The Collector, I understand, is now the officer charged to look after the untouchables. It would be interesting if the proportion which should be set apart by the Government for the untouchables, and other labourers is ascertained and steps are taken by Government to enforce such payment o them.

CONGRESS MOVEMENT

"The Congress movement is gathering strength in Madras also and of all the districts in the Madras Presidency, Malabar is the most devoted to the Congress. It is the only Province where an association of young men has passed a resolution condemning Gandhi for suspending Civil Disobedience. In these circumstances, Government of India would have hesitated to increase the land revenue anywhere in the Presidency and in Palabar in particular and make the Government still more unpopular What is going to be the result of all this It is now certain that, however unsatisfactory the ensuing Reforms may be, land revenue would be a Transferred subject and it will come under the control of the Legislative Council. The first reformed Legislative Council will undoubtedly have a mandate from the electors of the Presidency to bring the land revenue down to what it was before the new settlement. It is certain that no member will be elected from Malabar who would not stand pledged to bring down the assessment, and we know from the attitude of the present Council that the future Council will undoubtedly do it. They dare not do anything else in face of the facts starting us in the face. Lands are sold for arrears of revenue in many cases reducing families to starvation, moveables including cooking utensils have been attached and some of them still remain in the Taluk cutcheries. Even the wealthiest jenmis find difficulty in paying the revenue. The Government do not realise the intensity of suffering in the district due to the realisation of the increased land assessment in the few taluks and there must be similar sufferings if the assessment is raised in the remaining taluks. Why should the executive Government then take a step which will be set aside a few years hence? It is the Madras Government that have pressed for full Provincial autonomy; and it is very probable that the Government are taking this step with great reluctance and from a sense of inexorable duty. But I trust they may see their way not to increase the land assessment now; at any rate it is our duty to bring these circumstances to their notice."

COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

Condolence Wire Sent To Mrs. Sen Gupta

The Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Broker's Association has sent the following for publication:

As resolved by the Urgent General Meeting of my Association Mr. Begraj Gupta, the President of the Association has sent the following Telegram to Mrs. Sen Gupta.

"The Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Limted tenders its sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence in your sad bereavment at the most untimely and lamentable demise of Sreejut Sen Gupta.

BOHRA MURDER CASE

Prosecution Has Not Proved Any Strong Motive, Says Defence Counsel

Defence arguments were submitted, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court, in the appeals arising out of the sensational Bohra murder case of Godhra.

The Advocate General continuing his arguments for the prosecution pointed out that the deceased in his dying declaration had incriminated the accused. The first accused had said in his statement that there was enmity with the deceased, and that the whole evidence against him was got-up.

As regards the second and third accused, counsel said that a blood-stained shirt was discovered in their house. In the house of the fourth accused, a pair of blood-stained trousers were found.

Summing up his arguments, the Advocate General submitted that looking to the gravity of the offence, the sentences passed on the two accused was inadequate. These, as also the other two acquitted in the lower court, should have been convicted of murder on the strength of the evidence adduced in the case.

MOTIVE NOT PROVED.

Mr. Carden Noad then addressed the court on behalf of the defence. He stated that the prosecution had not proved a sufficiently strong motive for the crime. There was no evidence to show which of the four accused was responsible for the fatal assault. The only material was the dying declaration of the deceased. Beyond this, there was nothig reliable to fix the guilt on the accused.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

ERADICATE COMMUNALISM

Bombay Anti-Communal League's Appeal For Membership

The following has been issued by the Anti-Communal League, Bombay:

Dr. Alam has explained to the public-spirited and nationalistically minded citizens of Bombay, the aims and objects of the Anti-Communal League. The objects are "to promote and work for the attainment of national solidarity and for abolition of communalism in all forms and shapes".

The present office-bearers of the Bombay Branch of the League, who in Dr. Alam's words—are in the nature of organisers invite all those ladies and gentlemen, who accept these objects, to communicate their acceptance to the President, Mr. Abdul Rahman Mitha, Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay No. 6.

The subsription for each ordinary member is annas four only per year. As soon as 50 persons communicate their acceptance, a meeting will be convened to elect an executive committee. According to the constitution of the League, only such members can be elected to the Executive Committee as are not members of any communal organisation of society or body, the membership of which is confined to any particular religious group. The Executive Committee members shall have to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 5/.

THE PLEDGE.

Every ordinary member will be called upon to sign the following pledge:—

"I hereby declare that I fully subscribe to the objects of the League to eradicate Communalism root and branch from the body-politic of this country. I undertake by my words and actions to further the cause of nationalism and to foster the spirit of brotherhood based on common bonds of interests."

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH VICTORIA

Driver And Horse Taken To Hospital

A serious motor-vicoria clash took place on the Chowpatty Road at 10 a.m. on Thursday as a result of which the driver of the car as well as the victoria horse were removed to the hospital. The car (Austin 12) was badly damaged, its front portion including the windshield being jammed and splintered.

The Gamdevi Police were soon on the spot and conducted inquiries.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC

Exhibition For Siudents From India

LONDON, July 12.

(By Air Mail).

At the 44th annual meeting of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, of London (the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music), it was stated that Exhibitions have been awarded in India to the following students:—

Cynthia Barber, Calcutta Centre, Pianoforte.

Maisie Maidore, Secunderabad Centre, Pianoforte.

In Ceylon an exhibition was awarded to Lauraitte de Zylva, Colombo Centre for Pianoforte.—Reuter.

Mr. Gurupaaappa Kalyanshetti of Gadag, is a sincere worker in the cause of animal protection in Karnataka. He has been responsible for the establishments of many Animal Protection Societies throughout Karnataka.

ARMY OFFICER'S SAD IGNORANCE

Didn't Know How To Get Wireless Licence So Is Let Off With Warning

Lt. D. I. Robertson of Q Battery, R.A., residing at 29 Barr Road, Kirkee, was placed before the 1st Class Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, on the 21st. July 1933, on a charge of having a Wireless Set without a license under Sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

The accused pleaded guilty but submitted that he had been trying to get a license but did not know how to get it.

In view of the extenuating circumstances in the case the accused was convicted and was let off with a warning.

ALLEGED ROBBING OF SINGING GIRL

12th Kamatipura Lane Incident

A singing girl residing at 12th Kamatipura Lane was robbed at the point of a knife on Wednesday night.

Mahadev Ramchandra Chavan, the alleged assailant, has been arrested by the Nagpada police while Putlibai, the woman is lying in the J. J. Hospital, suffering from injuries in the neck.

According to the story related by the woman, the accused visited her room for three successive days, and earned her confidence by making prompt payments. On Wednesday night while she was alone with him in her room, it is alleged, he whipped out his knife and inflicted slight injuries on her neck. She screamed, and called out for help, and in the meantime, the accused snatched away her "silver toda", and took to his heels.

The accused was given a hot chase and arrested by the police.

CRACKER FIRED IN STREET SCARES HORSE

Runaway Injures Three Persons Seriously

A horse which was being led to the stable suddenly took fright on hearing a loud report of a cracker that was fired in Cavel Street on Wednesday and bolted, seriously injuring two Hindus and a Mahomedan.

The incident took place at about 9 p. m. when the horse took fright at the sound of a cracker fired by some Christians residing in Cavel Street.

The horse broke loose and bolted down the road scattering the scared pedestrians in all directions. In the commotion that followed two Hindus and one Mohammedan were knocked down and sustained serious injuries.

The horse escaped into Girgaum Road but tripped and fell. The syce then came on the scene and the horse was secured.

The three men were immediately removed to Rospital. One of the two Hindus was found to have been seriously injured. His condition is reported to be precarious.

DISASTER AVERTED IN PANCH MAHALS

Rs. 25,000 Needed Per Month Till Crops Mature: League Secretary's Appeal

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:

After the rainfall the situation in the Distressed areas in Panch Mahals has become hopeful and disaster has been averted.

SEEDS GIVEN

From the Distressed Bhil Relief Funds about 2384 maunds of seeds of maize and Dangar have been given to 4966 cultivators of 157 villages and sowing operations have been done partially. Maize crop is likely to mature after about a month and a half. But till then the need for dole is equally acute and the number of those obliged to live on doles has increased enormously as under:—

DISTRIBUTION OF DOLES.

From the 13th July to 19th July 36394 men from 254 villages were given 4251 mds. of grain as doles as against 25335 men on the previous week. This shows that there is still very urgent need for distribution of free grain till the new crops mature.

The money collected for this work has already been used up. The giving of doles has to be continued as there is still no other source opened to the distressed cultibators to maintain themselves. Every day about 00 mds. of grain isneeded to supply scanty meals to the unfortunate people in distress. To keep up this Relief about Rs. 25000 for a month will be needed.

I appeal to those whom God has given liberally to look to the actual state of things as above and send their liberal donations soon, save their own brethren, the Distressed Bhils who are still in danger if not supported by doles till new crops mature.

HINDU RUN OVER BY TRAIN

Fatal Accident At Matunga Station

The City Coroner held an inquest on Thursday over the body of a Hindu aged about 40, who was run over by a local electric train near the Matunga Railway Station on Wednesday morning.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull and both thigh bones, due to the deceased having been knocked by a local train, while he was trespassing the railway tracks.

From the evidence it transpires that the deceased was crossing the railway lines near the Matunga Station at 8-15 on Wednesday morning, when a fast local train going to Kalyan came and knocked him down. Though the train was stopped immediately, the Hindu had sustained serious injuries and died on the spot. The police, who came on the spot recovered from the pocket of the deceased a Monthly Railway season ticket between Victoria Terminus and Kurla in the name of one Babu Vishram.

The police were not able to trace the relatives of the dec: ed at Kurla.

CHARGE OF ASSISTING ROBBERS

Victoria Driver Remanded To Custody

On a charge of dribing some culprits who are alleged to have robbed and assaulted a passerby, Iecwa Jamal, a victoria driver, was put up before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Thursday.

It would appear that a grocer Bhikalal Wasraj had gone to the house of one, Passo Tejasi at Walkeshwar Road, on the night of Tuesday last. As he came out on the road, on his way back, two persons, it is alleged, suddenly got out from a victoria standing by and at the point of a knife demanded money from him. Bhikalal getting alarmed began to hesitate. This made the the culprits iimpatient and after stabbing the complainant and removing from his person Rs. 200/ all the money he had—they made good their escape.

As these culprits are still at large and one to be arrested the accused was remanded to custody until August. 9.

The nose of George T. Nichols, of Oklahoma City, swelled to twice ist normal size. He said that the trouble was due to infection from a new shaving brush and sued the store from which he bought it for £5,000

JAILS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA

Abnormal Rise In Number Of Prisoners, Says Administration Report For 1932

An abnormal rise in the number of prisoners in jails in Bihar and Orissa in 1932 is recorded in the administration of the Jail Department of the province during the year.

The increase was due partly to the admission of a large number of prisoners convicted of offences connected with the civil disobedience movement, but mainly to the increase in the amount of ordinary crime, states a Government Resolution on the working of the department in 1932.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes and of convicts rose from 11,319 and 9,419 respectively in 1931 to 14,378 and 12,115 in the year under report.

To relieve the serious overcrodwing in the jails in the early part of the year Government sanctioned the release of 1,411 prisoners, who were not convicted of any serious offences and who had served the greater part of their sentences or who were physically unfit to commit further crime owing to old age or infirmity. The release of 1,168 boys convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Ordinances, who were not more than 17 years of age and who had been in jail for one month or more was also sanctioned.

MORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The total number of youthful offenders and juveniles up to 20 years of age admitted during the year was 5,235 against 1,431 in 1931. Of these 3,748 were juveniles convicted of offences connected with the civil disobedience movement. These youthful offenders, many of whom were bapar vagrants, paid to commit offences in order to raise the number of political prisoners, gave much trouble to the jail staff and their treatment in jail was a difficult problem.

Six hundred and fifty-one boys were imprisoned in the Monghyr Juvenile Jail during the year and the daily average population was 194 against 154 in 1931. The increase in the percentage of boys sentenced to one year and under was inevitable in view of the number of convictions for offences under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Ordinances.

The percentage of adult prisoners receiving sentences of three months and under was 50.23 against 44.29 in 1931 and 41.98 in 1930. The increase was due to the large number of civil disobedience prisoners.

PRISONERS ESCAPE

Ten convicts escaped from prisons during the year, against six in the previous year. Seven of the escaped prisoners were arrested. The most serious escape was that of three men, one a dangerous revolutionary prisoner, from the Gaya Central Jail. The man was subsequently recaptured.

There was an increase in the total number of jail offences and punishments inflicted on convicts during the year, the figure being 5,309 against 4,622 in 1931. The increase was due to the increase in the jail population.

The total expenditure on guarding and maintaining prisoners including the cost of supervision, but excluding that on buildings and repairs, increased from Rs. 14,48,171 in 1931 to Rs. 17,05,937 in the year under report. The average cost per head fell from Rs. 124-4-0 to Rs 118-11-0. The decline was due mainly to the lower prices of foodstuffs and the percentage deduction from salaries.

The working of the manufactory department showed some improvement during the year. The total net profit and the net profit per head amounted to Rs 1,70,783 and Rs. 14 against Rs. 92,759 and Rs. 10-2-0 respectively in 1931. The total cash earnin and the cash earning per head also increased from Rs. 2,16,441 and Rs. 23-9-0 respectively to Rs. 3,09,007 and Rs. 26-12-0 in the year under report

In spite of the abnormal rise in the prison population and the consequent overcrowding in the jails the health record was satisfactory on the whole.

BETTING HOUSE-KEEPER FINED

Also Eight City Punters

ACT AMENDMENT URGED

Will "Ghoda Dhadaka" Stop Cotton Betting?

"There will be no end to these cases unless the Government once again amend the Act", remarked Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, when nine persons charged with betting on New York Cotton Futures were produced before him on Thursday morning.

It appears that in consequence of information received, Sub-Inspectors Malik and Dharker of the Nagpada Police Station, with some constables raided a room in 12th Lane Kamatipura, on Monday night. The Police found nine persons inside, one receiving the bets and the others placing bets. Before entering the place the police had sent in a bogus punter who placed bets on three figures. Th Police put all the nine persons under arrest, and recovered several betting slips and Rs. 10-15-0 in cash.

Arjun Nanabhai, the betting house-keper and eight punters were produced before the Magistrate on Thursday by Sub-Inspector Mallik. The police produced several exhibits including "Daily News" "Dhum Dhadaka" and "Ramdhadaka".

Magistrate: What are these 'Dhadakas'?

"GHODA DHADAKA."

Prosecutor: These are newspapers giving tips on Cotton bettings.

The Magistrate asked for the newspapers and saw how they have given the tips. The Magistrate, after going through the papers, said "Now this business on cotton betting will stop, as the races will begin next week. Then people will go after Ghoda Dhadaka."

Police Officer: I do not think it will stop sir, it might decrease."

After the evidence, the Magistrated sentenced Arjun Nanabhai to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default, three week's rigorous imprisonment. The eight punters were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. each.

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B-84

Engineering Textile And Section

IMPROVING BROACH COTTON

Experiments At Government Farm Seek To Produce Type Which Will Be Wilt-Resistant And High Ginning

(From the Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee)

There is a curious complication of problems in the research work which is being undertaken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the improvement of Indian cottons. There are cottons, for example, which produce a desirably long fibre or staple but give a disappointing yield of lint in the ginning process, and others in which the position is exactly reversed, whilst some cottons which are excellent from the grower's point of view are 'poor spinners' and, therefore, of low value to the millowner. In addition, most cottons are susceptible to disease to a greater or less extent.

The subject is a fascinating one, as would appear from the following account of the research carried on at the Government Farm, Broach.

The research scheme on the improvement of Broach cotton is now being financed from the funds of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, but for about fifteen years and until a year ago work was conducted by the Bombay Department of Agriculture through its cotton specialists in Gujerat, this being always one of the chief items of investigation since the establishment of the farm.

AREA UNDER COTTON.

The area under cotton in the Broach district alone is about three lakhs of acres which forms nearly 50 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Besides, Kaira, Panchmahals and Ahmedabad grow about two lakhs of acres and adjoining territory of Native States grow about three lakhs of acres under this type of cotton. Thus the total area under Broach type is about 8 lakhs of acres. Cotton is, therefore, a most important commercial crop of the tract. The crop is sown in June and July and harvested in February-March, the average yield per acre being about 350 lbs. of seed cotton.

The variety of cotton grown is a long-seasoned one occupying the land for about eight months. It mainly consists of a mixture of two kinds of cotton, firstly Broach Deshi, a cotton with long, fine fibre with low ginning outturn and secondly Goghari, a cotton with short, weak and coarse fibre with very high ginning outturn.

As the selling price of seed cotton in the district generally depends on the ginning outturn, there has been a gradual increase of the Goghari class of cotton in the mixture. Broach cotton, therefore, as grown at present gins pretty high (nearly 40 per cent.) but is, from the trade point of view, a poor quality cotton, spinning only 16 counts. 'Hence the improved cotton must gin high and also possess fibre superior to that of the local cotton' so as to reconcile the interests of both the growers and dealers of cotton and eventually to re-establish the reputation of the Broach tract as a good quality cotton zone.

ATTACKS OF WILT.

The second important consideration in the improvement of Broach cotton is the prevalence of a disease known as "sukara" or wilt. Broach Local cotton as grown at present is liable to the attack of this disease. It is a soil-dwelling fungus parasite attacking the plant through the roots, causing complete or partial wilting of the plant and thus adversely affecting the yield. It is now definitely proved that this fungus is liable to be spread through seeds as well. To prevent the loss in yield and also to prevent further spread of the disease, 'the improved type must be wilt-resistant.

The research work in the past mainly consisted of (1) selection of different types of Broach Deshi and Goghari cottons (2) trial of Surat cottons and (3) evolving a strain for the Broach tract by hybridisation. It may be stated that the trial of Surat cottons did not meet with success, as they proved to be low ginners for the tract and were found to be wilt susceptible. As for evolving a strain by hybridisation, one of the Surat cottons with good fibre was crossed with a very high ginning Goghari type and a strain named Broach 9 was evolved. This strain very nearly approached the ideal from the commercial point of view but did unfortunately prove susceptible to wilt and had, therefore, to be held back from further spread.

IMPROVING BROACH DESHI

Fortunately, amongst the types selected in the past, there are some which have a special commercial or agricultural character highly developed. Thus, there is a type named 'Broach Deshi 8' which is highly resistant to wilt and possess excellent fibre qualities. It spins 32 counts as against 16 of the local. This cotton has, however, a low ginning outturn giving 33 per cent. as against 40 per cent. of the local. All the Goghari types, though susceptible to wilt, have a very high ginning outturn, the figure varying from 44 per cent. to 48 per cent. One more valuable selection, called 'New Selection 10', recently isolated, promises to be fairly wilt-resistant and has also a high ginning outturn.

Experiments are at present in progress, whereby it is sought to improve the ginning outturn of 'Broach Deshi 8' cotton (which possesses all other desirable attributes) by hybridising it with high ginning cottons. This is a time consuming operation and entails detailed study of several thousands of plants, to be pursued from season to season, before it is possible to pick out a type combining wilt-resistance, good fibre, and high ginning with yielding capacity superior to the local cotton. In order to further widen the scope of selection, an exhaustive collection of seed samples from various gins of the Narmada-Mahi zone has been made thus reproducing on the farm on a minlature scale, as it were, the whole cotton tract. This may possible hasten the progress of the work if a type with the desirable qualities mentioned above can be obtained from amongst the selections made.

The pathological experiments are designed to test the resistance to wit of various types of cotton when grown on soil heavily infected with the organism causing wilt. This in course of time may give types which will be highly resistant to wilt even under conditions inducing the greatest development of the disease.

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INDIA'S TEXTILE IMPORTS IN MAY

Japan Still Leads In Yarn And Grey Goods

The imports of Cotton Yarn and Piece-goods into India during May 1933 were as follows:—Cotton yarn imports at 4.1 million pounds were exceptionally heavy, and were nearly double the April figure. They were in fact greater than the imports during any single month since September 1932. The imports of piece-goods, on the other hand, showed a falling off and were lower by nearly 3 million yards as compared with the imports in April.

Cotton Yarn.—The imports of grey single yarn totalled 2.8 million lbs. of which 2.3 million lbs. were of 31s to 40s counts. China's share of the trade in this range of counts was 1.7 million lbs. as against 722,000 lbs. in April. Japan also improved her position by sending 565,000 lbs. of 31s to 40s count in May as compared with 165,000 lbs. in April. The imports of grey singles yarn above 40s remained practically stationary at 421,000 lbs. the major portion of which was imported from the United Kingdom.

Imports of grey two-folds yarn amounted to 362,000 lbs. as compared with only 78,000 lbs. in April. Japan increased her share of the trade from 28,000 lbs. in April to 159,000 lbs. in May, whereas China sent no less than 172,000 lbs. as compared with only 14,000 lbs. in April.

Imports of bleached yarn showed a decline from 323,000 lbs. in April to 291,000 lbs. in May. Great Britain continued to be the chief source of supply for this type of yarn, but it is noteworthy that Japan increased her share of the trade in two-folds bleached yarn from 17,500 lbs. in April to 55,000 lbs. in May.

There was a slight increase in the imports of coloured yarn from 123,000 lbs. in April to 129,000 lbs. in May, of which 53,300 lbs. were of 31s to 40s counts, imported from the United Kingdom.

Mercerised yarn imports were also much higher during the month and totalled 534,000 lbs. as compared with 351,000 lbs. in April all the imports were two-fols yarn. Of this total 527,000 lbs. were imported from Japan as compared with 350,000 lbs. in April.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The total importations of cotton piece-goods in May amounted to 87 millions yards as compared with 89.7 million yards in April. It is interesting to note that Bombay's share of the trade increased from 21 million yards in April to 24 million yards in May, while imports into Bengal were lower by 2.3 million yards.

Grey goods (plain and bordered).—Grey goods were imported to the extent of 28.2 million yards as against 26.6 million yards in April, and were made up of 16 million yards of plain greys and 12 million yards of bordered greys—mostly dhoties. It is specially worthy of note that whereas Japan and the United Kingdom held the trade in practically equal shares during March and April, the imports from Japan during May at 18.4 million yards were double the imports from the United Kingdom.

Bleached goods.—There was a further decline in the imports of bleached goods which stood at 32 million yards as compared with 35.3 million yards in April. The sendings from the United Kingdom declined from 26.2 million yards in April to 23 million yards in May, while Japan slightly increased her share of the trade from 8.4 million yards to 8.9 million yards.

Coloured, perinted and dyed goods.—The imports of coloured, printed, and dyed goods at 24 million yards were also lower by about 2-1/2 million yards than the imports in April. There was a distinct falling off in the imports from the United Kingdom, which were lower by nearly 3 million yards, while imports from Japan increased from 10.7 million yards in April to 11.2 million yards in May.

Imports of fents during the month were considerably higher than during April. The total quantity of fents imported came to 3 million yards as compared with 1.4 million yards in April. Of this quantity, 1.9 million vards were imported from the United States as compared with only 5.61,000 yards in April.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods—There was a welcome fall in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods from 9 million yards in April to 6 million yards during the month, of which no less than 5.2 million yards were imported from Japan (as against 7.8 million yards in the previous bonth), and consisted almost entirely of pure artificial silk goods.

IMPORTS IN "BOMBAY."

The imports of both cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods into Bombay during May showed an upward tendency as compared with the imports during the preceding month.

Cotton Yarn.—The total imports of cotton yarn were just over a million pounds as compared with 731,000 lbs. in April, and were double what they were in March. The increase was mainly due to greater imports from Japan.

The imports of grey singles yarn rose from 151,000 lbs. in April to 244,000 lbs. in May. Two-thirds of this quantity—176,000 lbs.—consisted of yarn of 31s-40s counts of which no less than 144,000 lbs. were imported from China as against 98,000 lbs. in April.

The imports of grey folded yarn at 223,000 lbs. showed an enormous increase over the imports of the preceding month which totalled only 74,000 lbs. The taking for the month were the highest since the beginning of the year. Japan was responsible for sending more than half the total quantity imported.

In bleached yarn, the imports totalled 179,000 lbs. showing a slight increase over the imports of the preceding month.

Mercerised yarn imports rose from 331,000 lbs. in April to 439,000 lbs. in May, Japan supplying all but 6,000 lbs.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The total imports of cotton piecegoods, which had fallen to 21.4 million yards in April, rose to 24 million yards in May. Japan increased her share of the trade from 9 million yards in April to 12 1/2 million yards in May, while the sendings from the United Kingdom at 10 million yards were lower by 17,00,000 yards.

Plain Greys.—Imports under this heading at 6 million yards were a million yards more than in April. Japan increased her share of the trade from 3.1 million yards in April to 5 million yards in May (the increase being chiefly

(Continued on Page 9).

Britain's Young Cotton Workers

Research Committee Outlines Plan Of Training In Schools For Their Future Employment

The British Cotton Industry Research Association has just issued the third interim report of its Joint Standing Committee (Industry and Education). The Committee was appointed in 1924 in connection with the Association's inquiry into the training of persons employed in the cotton industry "to consider the methods of training (a) in works, (b) in the schools of young persons engaged in occupations of various grades in the cotton industry." The report outlines the recommendations made by the Committee and endorsed by the Council of the Research Association.

The evidence taken showed that recruitment to the industry was almost wholly from elementary schools until the advent of the central schools, which now supply a quota not exceeding 10 per cent. The age of entry to the industry is generally fourteen years. In the Committee's view, before young people leave the elementary school more should be done to arouse their interest in their future work and to form a groundwork for their technical education. They therefore recommend that increased co-operation between the teachers and the industry should be encouraged in every possible way. It was suggested that the local technical colleges and schools might be used to give the teachers some knowledge of the processes, conditions, and requirements of the industry, and that properly organised visits to mills would be a valuable complement. The knowledge and experience so gained would be useful to the teachers as teachers as well as to the local industry.

VISITS TO MILLS.

It was agreed also that the instruction in all the subjects of the curriculum should be illustrated, as far as possible, by reference to the staple industries of the district and that facilities should be given by the education authorities and the industries for the children to visit the mills and works and to become acquainted with the conditions of employment in the industries. In particular it was recommended that the arithmetic taught in the schools should be illustrated by reference to textile terms; that geography should include appropriate instruction on the sources of raw materials, places of manufacture or destinations of exports of cotton goods; and that interesting lectures on the local industries should be given to students in secondary schools.

Further, the curriculum of every elementary school should include, throughout the school course, handwork in its lighter forms—exercises in hand and yyes training designed to develop accuracy and delicacy of touch and dexterity and complete muscular control for the development of light manipulative ability, such as is required in spinning and weaving. Everything possible, too, should be done to secure physical fitness and the correction of such defects as flat feet, drooping shoulders, curvature of the spine, and defective vision.

Dealing with the training of operatives in the works the committee argue the adoption of some organised system and that the responsibility for this should be with the employers. Careful and prolonged consideration was given to the question of the allowance of "time off" by employers for the part-time day technical instruction of their employees, and in view of the difficulty of introducing a compulsory system the committee are of opinion that the extension of the voluntary system is desirable. Sixteen is the age considered appropriate for the beginning of technical studies in the evening.

Specific recommendations are made for clerks, overlookers, foremen, managers, and adults generally. Local authorities are recommended to encourage classes for adults, even when not directly under their control. Courses for adults should be as informal as possible, and should not demand attendance on more than one or two nights a week. The teacher or class leader should be a man of recognised practical ability in the industry. The syllabus should be elastic so that the needs of the students may be met and the work, whether theoretical or practical, closely related to industrial practice, and modern developments.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

In their recommendations relating to managerial positions the committee point out that conditions in the textile industry are changing rapidly. The localisation that has marked it hitherto is breaking down and the activities of the research associations and the Textile Institute are making it clear that, in future, responsible officers in the industry will no longer be able to confine their attention to one section or to one branch only. The committee, therefore, passed the following resolution which they desire to bring to the notice of education authorities and students:—

That in view of the increasing interdependence of the sections of each branch of the textile industry and of the various branches themselves the Committee strongly recommend the education authorities in control of the larger technical institutions to develop courses designed:

(a) To give students of one section of industry, such as spinning, weaving, or finishing, some knowledge of the other sections.

(b) To give students in one branch of the textile industry, such as cotton, wool, silk, some knowledge of the other branches.

For the present in full-time diploma courses the instruction might be provided within the courses themselves. In part-time courses it might be provided by an extension of the courses beyond the City and Guilds stage.—"Manchester Guardian."

TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING MUSEUM

INDIA SHOULD COPY GERMAN EXAMPLE

By G. M. Jadhav.

The Technological Museum in Munich, contains the largest and most interesting technical collection in Germany.

The Museum buildings form a long frontage on the bank of the Isar.

It is the creative genius of a single man that has brought it about that Munich at one blow became a centre of technology and modern natural science. Dr. Oskar von Miller is the founder of the German Museum, Munich, which contains a collection of technical and natural science exhibits which are the admiration of the whole world. A library is attached to the Museum. This library contains the best technical information.

In a country like India there is a great need for the spread of scientific knowledge. It would be a blessing to the people if more importance were given to science from the very beginning. The text-books should be made more attractive and useful. The wonder-world of machines and inventions should prove a source of inspiration. Science has many useful things for the people. We know that it is only with the help of science that India will be able to get rid of the present terrible conditions of life. It is to be hoped that in course of time there will be a Museum for Technology and Engineering in Bombay and other big centres of India. Do people realise what progress Technology and Engineering have made during the last century? A Museum would be a living book, so to say, which could show the people the marvels of technology and engineering.

ELECTRIFICATION

Let us suppose that the following system of education is adopted in India:

Under 3 Years: Nursery.

3 to 8 Years: Kindergarten and other pre-school institutions.

8 to 12 Years: Primary School.

12 to 15 Years: First division of secondary school, vocational school, school of working apprenticeship, school of peasant youth.

15 to 17 years: Second division of Secondary Schools, Technicums.

17 to 22 Years: University and higher schools.

Above 22 Years: Research institutes and higher courses.

People will look at life in a scientific manner and they will not tolerate humbug, ignorance, superstition and exploitation. There will be a general desire for more and more machines so that work can be done quickly and efficiently and that the people may have mere free time for study, culture and relaxation. All agree that electricity is one of the best sources of energy for work. Electrification should become the motto of India. Not a single village in India should be without electricity. Electricity will help agriculture also.

INDUSTRIALISE AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main industry of India and yet what do we find in the methods and tools that are used for this purpose? Besides the methods and tools, there is the question of small plots into which the land is divided. Science and scientific outlook on life demands that small plots should be abolished and that people should work on the collective principle. By all working for the collective principle, it will be seen that there will be a general advance in the prosperity of the country. A museum for Technology and Engineering will be the source from which good useful ideas will spread all over the country. Thousands of people will visit the Museum and carry away with them helpful thoughts and ideas. Those who are literate will be able to buy illustrated booklets written in their language and take them home to their villages and educate their friends who were unable to visit the Museum.

Stream-Lined Train Does 110 m.p.h.

Looks Like Huge Caterpillar And Weighs About 120 Tons Only

A Streamlined train—it looks like a huge, bulbous-headed caterpillar—is the latest development in railway travel, writes the "Sunday Express."

The train can travel at 110 miles per hour;

Its motive power is electricity generated by an oil engine;

Windows, gadgets, and all operating parts of the train are absolutely flush with the main structure;

All the coaches are made of aluminium alloys;

The whole train will weigh about as much as the average Pullman coach (roughly 120 tons);

It has only three cars hinged together as if in one piece;

It will carry 116 passengers;

The main idea behind its construction is to compete against air and fast road traffic.

CUTTING RUNNING COST.

The new train, which, it is claimed, the most notable advancement in railway travel for more than half a century, is being built for the Union Pacific Railway of America.

"This train is streamlined to a greater extent than has ever been attempted before in any country in the world," says Mr. William A. Harriman, the young chairman of the company.

All whistles, bells, ventilators, and window frams will be so "recessed" that they will offer the minimum resistance to the rush of air. By this means it is expected to cut down power consumption by at least 50 per cent.

In planning the motive power for the "caterpillar" the engineers thought of the "Flying Hamburger," which travels the 178 miles between Hamburg and Berlin at an average speed of 77 miles per hour. This train is driven by a Diesel-electric power unit.

It was learned, however, by those drawing up the specifications for the new train that the "Flying Hamburger" was to be withdrawn from her spectacular run because her motive equipment caused so much vibration that it was racking the train to pieces.

The "caterpillar" engineers then turned their minds to an entirely new motive power. The train will use a twelve-cylinder engine, burning distilate, a non-explosive fuel. Power from this will be transmitted to a motor generator, which will drive the train.

1,200-MILE TRIP.

The Power equipment will be placed in the first coach, which will also house a railway post office.

Although the maximum speed of the "caterpillar" train is 110 miles per hour, it will not be permitted to exceed 90 miles per hour.

The new train will make the long run between Omaha and Los Angeles (1,200 miles) in thirty hours, as against the forty-eight hours taken by the ordinary steam train.

It is hoped that the new train will be able effectively to compete with air travel and the speedy motor-coach on long-distance runs.

The fastest train the world is the "Cheltenham Flyer," on the Great Western Railway, which travels the 77-1/4 miles between Swindon and Padington in sixty-five minutes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1933

AN APPEAL TO GANDHIJI

Mahatma Gandhi's lengthy statement explaining the Congress President's decisions is a profoundly impressive document. It is instinct with burning sincerity, a passion for non-violence and zeal for boundless self-sacrifice for the sake of the country's freedom. In the light of the recent experience of the Civil Disobedience movement he analyses the policy he once recommended and finds that certain alterations in it are essential. The most important of these alterations is the complete stoppage of mass Civil Disobedience, a step we have ourselves urged for months past at the risk of being misunderstood. Gandhiji declares that the masses are "not able any longer to suffer the prolonged torture of the Ordinance rule now crystallised into Statutes," "that the Congress as an organisation finds it increasingly difficult day by day to render them effective aid" and that "the masses have not yet learnt to act as one man without direction."

A RISKY ADVENTURE.

We cannot but urge that those very observations render the proposed adventure of individual Civil Disobedience extremely risky; and especially so because, as Gandhiji himself admits, every civil resister under the scheme will be "his or her own leader." In the absence of the restraining influence of the Congress Committees a leaderless campaign of this kind may at any time get out of hand. And Gandhiji is himself not unaware of the fact that "danger of a sudden outburst of violence is always present so long as the violence of the heart is not eradicated" and that "there is ample violence in our breasts."

If Congress men were to surrender their disciplined organisation to such a scheme of individual activities, where each man is a law unto himself, there would be the gravest danger of plunging the country into chaos. We do not believe that the majority of Congressmen are ready for such a surrender of Congress authority; and even if there was likelihood of their being so persuaded or any prospect of ultimate success in such a venture, we would plead with Gandhiji for some breathing time to inculcate in the minds of his followers the vital implications of Satyagraha in the light of a strict examination of the last few years' agitation?

UNFAIR TO CONGRESS.

There is one statement of Gandhiji with regard to the relation between the Congress and the proposed campaign which calls for serious notice. He says "every individual Civil resister will act on his own responsibility but at the same time he will be "acting on behalf of and in the name of the Congress." This is an extremely anomalous position and is not only unfair to the Congress but it is an usurpation of its authority for which there is no title.

It is most significant that Mahatma Gandhi has said nothing to justify the decision to suspend the Congress Committees. We hope that he is either not satisfied with the decision or that he has still an open mind on the question. Since he suggests that the Dictators should abolish themselves, and calls upon the numerous Congressmen other than Civil resisters to carry out a constructive programme, he should, logically, oppose the suspension of Congress organisations.

We still hope that Gandhiji, in the interests of his own principles and his constructive programme, will give his serious and sympathetic consideration to the suggestions we have made. Only thus can the Congress itself be saved from internecine dissension which will be utterly disastrous to the country's cause.

"Katchra" Everywhere

It is really deplorable that the Bombay Corporation should have treated Dr. Alban D'Souza's resolution to deal with the "Katchra" problem with such flippancy. The pity of it is that most of our City Fathers seemed to think that the suggestion that there is something wrong with our system of clearing the refuse of a great city like Bombay a huge joke. Here, again, as in the question of beggars in our midst, we seem to be so used to see filth everywhere that we have become indifferent about it. The most amazing episode of the brief debate on the question was the very unconvincing statement of the Municipal Commissioner as to the reason why it was not possible to remove the "Katchra" overnight, instead of during the day, as is done at present in Bombay.

No one, who has visited other big cities, could accept the Commissioner's objection. It is puerile and ridiculous. While Bombay thinks that this is impossible, Calcutta, with a larger population, has solved the problem quite satisfactorily. The visitor from Bombay would be surprised to notice the clean appearance of the Calcutta streets early in the morning. By 5 a.m. every street, even in the suburbs, is swept and flushed. Underground receptacles are provided everywhere and these are emptied of their contents before sunrise. There, one does not meet during the day in the streets creaky carts and lorries full of disgusting garbage.

No city presents a filthier appearance than Bombay early in the morning. This is the first unpleasant thing that strikes the eye of any visitor who reaches Bombay by the early trains. Places like the Fort are disgraceful enough, and what the inner bazaars look like needs no description for those who have taken the trouble to verify these things.

Are we to believe that most of our City Fathers sleep till 9 a.m. and are blissfully unaware of the filthy condition of the City early in the morning? Does the Municipal Commissioner think that it reflects credit on his administration to see dirty dustbins all over the City, laden with rotten garbage? Is his idea of decency and cleanliness satisfied with the kind of contrivances provided to collect "Katchra?" One of these, a dilapidated structure, for an example, can be seen at Tardeo Road on the tram line, just near the Mahadowjee Mill. The public should go and see what it is like and how creditable it to "Urbs Prima in Indis."

What objection can there be to make proper underground receptacles for the City refuse? Certainly not the climate and the rainfall. Calcutta did not find these a drawback. There are certain streets in Bombay where one sees nothing the whole day but municipal carts and lorries full of "Katchra" passing along, and very often the carcasses of animals in a high state of decomposition are carried uncovered, with the result that people who live in those localities are sickened by the stench. Many of our corporators seemed to be men of little experience. It looks, indeed, as if many of them have never travelled and seen things for themselves. A good many appear to have derived all their experience from the City which they mismanage and up-country towns and villages. This, perhaps, explains why there are so many unpleasant features in our city life in Bombay.

Get Out Of Kenya!

While Kenya Indians have lost no time in protesting against the insolent demands of the Europeans settlers to hand over to them the destinies of both Africans and Indians, we have very little hope of any success in their efforts for justice, particularly at this juncture when Tory reactionaries are in power. There can be no doubt about the justice and reasonableness of the claims of Indians and Africans. Indians have no objection whatever to the establishment of responsible government in Kenya, provided all the communities who have made their home there and who have greater claims than these parvenues, are treated on an equal footing. They demand a common electoral roll, with the same franchise for all, whether they are Africans or Europeans. The latter with all their hankering for democracy, do not want a common electoral roll. Frankly, they want to be the masters of the situation, as they are in South Africa.

We are glad that Indians have indulged in a little plain speaking and told the Government that they have no confidence in the "financial ability" of the Europeans, and, they might have added with justice and truth, their honesty of purpose. The record of the Whites in South Africa, and in fact every part of the world where they have come into contact with weaker and backward people, is most disgraceful, and their recent conduct in expropriating the lands of the Kenya natives without any compunction and compensation does not reflect much credit on them. In fact Europeans go there, as they come here, to make money and not with a high civilising mission for the uplift of the Africans.

Indians have always agreed, much to their credit, to subordinate their interests to those of the real owners of the soil, and they are anxious to share everything with them. But the attitude of Europeans is entirely different and even shameless. They have reserved the larger part of Kenya for themselves, put the children of the soil in reservations, and kept Indians, who have been there long before the Europeans ever dreamt of the place, in the plains. Not satisfied with all that, when gold was discovered in the reservations which were fully guaranteed to the Kenya natives by the British Government, they proceeded to dispossess them of their land, the Government's only excuse being that the gold-diggers give employment to the natives and pay a few pence daily. There is nothing in all this about the sanctity of contract, or the pledges definitely given by the British Government. We do not imagine for a moment that the Colonial Secretary will care to divulge the secret plot hatched between him and the Europeans for the exploitation of both Indians and the Africans. That will never do.

All the pledges given by the British Government are now to be thrown on the scrap heap of similar unfulfilled pledges, at the bidding of a few Europeans. No doubt, the Colonial Minister said the other day that the Government were not inclined to go back on the policy enunciated in 1930, but those who know the record of this or any other government ought not to be misled. It matters very little to the "National" Government whether the demands of the Europeans, if conceded, would be "disastrous to non-Europeans." In fact they want Indians to get out of Kenya, now that it is fairly well developed, so that they may not stand in the way of European exploitation of the Negroes. There can be no other object than this.

PRESS VIEWS

"Non-Violent Anarchy"

The temporary suspension of the Congress organization implies that those indulging in civil disobedience will be their own guides and masters, and will be a law unto themselves. Mass civil disobedience has been suspended in order that those indulging in individual civil disobedience may have full scope for the exercise of their capacity for Satyagrah. In the changed circumstances, the new situation in its ultimate limit may be nothing short of non-violent anarchy. No organization will be directly or indirectly responsible for the actions of individuals. Naturally, individuals will not be amenable to any discipline except that imposed by the code of satyagrah.—"National Call."

Death Sentence

May we enquire if either the Acting President of the Congress or the Mahatma or the whole body of leaders, whose decisions are said to be embodied in Mr. Aney's statement, are either morally or politically competent to pass this sentence of death on the Congress, even though the death be "for the time being." We can understand a body engaged in what it regards as a "war" with the Government functioning only through dictators, but with the discontinuance of mass civil disobedience and of individual civil disobedience itself on the authority of the Congress, the position becomes entirely different and the natural thing would be for the dictators themselves to become "functus officio" and for the Congress Committees to resume their normal functions. There is some recognition of this fact, though it is neither clear nor adequate, in the last decision, which is to the effect that "all Congressmen who for any reason whatever are unable to offer civil disobedience should individually or corporately carry on such constructive activities of the Congress as they are fitted for." Now the question is how are these activities to be carried on corporately except through odganisations; and if organisations are necessary, why should the present organisations cease to exist and why should new ones be brought into existence in their place.—"Tribune."

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE

In What Cases It Can Be Pleaded

By R. H. BAXI, M.A., B.Sc., LL. B,

The Indian Legislature conferred the greatest boon on British Indian subjects when they enacted the Penal Code Section 96th which lays down the solemn principle that 'nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of private defence.'

To the layman the above laconic sentence may seem to be very dull prose but the legal world and those who have benefitted by this section know its immense significance and potentiality.

A LEGITIMATE PROTECTION.

In any civilised system of Government the ordinary citizen has a right to live in peace and to live with manly dignity. Any infringement of his dignity must be protected by the State. The ordinary rule is to drag the wrong doer to the Court but this is not always possible and individuals must always act for themselves armed not with the power but with the protection of the Law. This is a universally accepted doctrine and makes the citizen his own policeman, enabling him to protect his person and property from aggression instead of compelling him to retire merely because his assailant threatens harm and the duly authorised agents of law are not near.

NATURE AND EXTENT.

But the nature of this right and the extent to which it can be exercised are the two factors which are governed by the special circumstances of each case. If a defenceless man or woman uses some light violence on a robust person the right of private defence cannot amount to more than the right to push the aggressor away without the use of unnecessary violence. On the other hand when an ordinary person finds himself in circumstances which cause apprehension that he is about to be subjected to great violence, he has a legitimate right to cause any harm to his assailants, if need be, even to the extent of causing death of one or more of them.

NO UNNECESSARY VIOLENCE.

The general and accepted maxim is that no more harm should be caused than is reasonably necessary and that no harm should be caused when there is time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities. Right of private defence against the acts of public servants acting in good faith under colour of their office is somewhat restricted and can be exercised only in cases in which the act done or attempted to be done is such as reasonably causes apprehension of death or of grievous hurt. These are broad principles and it would always be a matter of extreme difficulty to say when and to what extent this right can be lawfully exercised. For this purpose the Indian Legislature has regulated the use of physical violence in sections 100 and 101 of the Penal Code.

INFLICTION OF DEATH.

According to these sections the right of private defence of the body extends to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant if there are reasonable grounds to suppose that on some one there is likely to be:—

(1) Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault.

(2) Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will other-

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The British Trade Unionists have done well in appealing for funds for the relief of Nazi victims.

British Labour financially is in a bad plight and unemployment has greatly retarded the movement. And this appeal for help for the victims of Nazi Terror speaks volumes for the men who conduct the Trade Union movement in Britain.

The Nazis are still unabashed and go from bad to worse. Murder gangs are let loose on innocent people and life and liberty is held cheap. Nazi Judges have prostituted their high calling and men have only to be taken before them for the severest sentences to be inflicted.

The discussion in the Commons and the speech of Commander Locker Lampson shows that even British reactionaries are stirred by these Hunnish brutalities. It would be suicidal in these circumstances, to sell a single aircraft to Germany, which is against the Paris Air Agreement.

A CALCUTTA CANARD.

It is not necessary to attach much importance to the alleged attempt to wreck the Bengal Governor's train. The news was exaggerated by the hysterical report of a notoriously anti-Indian Anglo-Indian paper.

Even the authorities are disposed to make light of the incident, and Government think that "it should be regarded as nothing more than a mischievous prank."

But Anglo-India for its own purpose must make a mountain out of a mole-hill. Even official reports sometimes have to be taken with reserve and it is criminal to spread false news of this kind.

Beyond the official news we have no other facts before us on which to rely. The Bengal Government ought not to allow the guilty paper another opportunity of going into hysterics over what was obviously a trivial matter.

POLITICAL TERRORISTS.

Those two political terrorists, Mr. Churchill and his devoted follower, Lord Lloyd, have said all that they had to say about India from their limited store of knowledge and now they are busy drawing generously on their exuberant imaginations.

We are not sorry that Lord Reading raised the question in the Lords and referred to Lord Lloyd's speech. Lord Irwin's reply that the Government had not concealed "any information in regard to the terrorist movement in India," which Lord Lloyd had averred they had, must finally dispose of the lying campaign this couple had started.

Even in their blackguarding campaign against India, there ought to be some kind of decency and regard for truth, but there is none here, and both Lord Lloyd and his friend have exceeded the limit long ago.

INROADS OF FOREIGN YARN.

The latest monthly statement issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association reveals an unusual rise in the imports of foreign yarn in the month of May.

It shows that the imports amounted to 4.1 million pounds, being nearly double the April figure.

The persistent importation of large quantities of foreign yarn, chiefly from Japan, is due largely to the dishonest practice of palming off handwoven cloth made of foreign yarn, as purely Swadeshi stuff, preferable to Indian mill cloth and next in value only to Khaddar.

Preference to handwoven fabrics is natural and commendable, but handloom-weavers should be persuaded to use only Swadeshi yarn. They are sure to do so if any shift made of foreign yarn is scrupulously boycotted.

RACIAL BIAS.

Though the Government are pledged to the policy of Indianisation, they have been following for some time past the practice of superseding senior Indian officials by junior European ones.

Mr. C. B. Parekh who moved a resolution in the C. P. Council condemning this practice in the Province, cited several striking instances to prove his contention.

But Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the Home Member who has himself been superseded by a Junior European as Governor-Designate, defended Government by arguing that, in making appointments they took into consideration merit as well as seniority and that Europeans too had been superseded often enough.

We doubt the accuracy of the last statement. As for the talk of merit, it is curious that it comes in most when Indians are superseded.

Readers' Views

PATHAN TOLL COLLECTOR

From the Secretary, Western India Automobile Association.

Referring to the letter from "Self-Protection" published on 19th instant under the above heading, I am not aware whether "Self-Protection" is a member of the W.I.A.A., but if he is I would ask him to call at this office in order that he may see for himself what the Association has been doing in its campaign against the Road Tolls.

Publicity costs money and we cannot keep on imposing upon the generiosity of the Press and expect them to give free space for propaganda.

If other interested Associations and parties would come forward with financial assistance, the public would hear more of our activities.

We have not relaxed our efforts to convince Government of the folly of the toll system and we intend to keep on until we succeed.

More than twenty thousand motorists are affected and the only practical way in which they can show their disapproval is by joining the W.I.A.A. Why then is it that about eighteen thousand of them hold aloof and do not take advantage of the numerous benefits which the W.I.A.A. has to offer? If they would only join and co-operate and show Government that they mean to have their own Motorists' Association—and a strong one at that,—which increased Membership only can bring about, "Self-Protection" could be of great assistance by roping in new members.

UNIVERSITY VACANCIES

From V. B. Thakur

With reference to "T. F's" letter published in your issue of the 22nd instant regarding the two vacancies on the Board of Studies for Science in the Bombay University, no one will deny the justice of his contention that these two vacancies should go to St. Xavier's and Wilson Colleges respectively as they have no representative on the Board whereas the other Colleges and the Royal Institute of Science are represented on it, as shown by him.

But there is another aspect of the question. The appointments on the Board of Studies are at present given away to Professors of Colleges. This practice has this defect, that the interdependence of these Professors on one another for the sake of the interests of their respective Colleges do not leave them at full liberty to act on the Board in an entirely free and independent manner, with the result that when scandals arise, some of which were recently exposed at the Senate Meetings, they are connived at or not dealt with rigorously. If therefore a couple of the members of the Board were appointed from outside the Colleges, it would be a beneficial change which the public would welcome. Their presence on the Board will introduce a more healthy tone in its affairs and a broader outlook in their angles of vision, and will operate as a wholesome restraint, on such Professors and Examiners who turn out for their institutions geniuses in Science by the legion "with first class and distinction" and compose and dictate theses which are palmed off on the University as the original and unsurpassing work of their students. We have eminent men in Science outside the Colleges, like Dr. B. N. Desai of the Meteorological Department, Poona, Dr. Kokatnatur and others, whose appointments on the Board will be in the true interest of education.

"SIMPLY ABSURD"

From "One of Those in Enforced Idleness"

It will pain and amaze many readers of your esteemed paper to learn that a perfectly peaceful complete 'hartal' of the students of Baroda College as a sign of respect towards our revered national leader, Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, on Monday, the 24th instant, has been misinterpreted as "gross discourteousness towards the College Authorities" by the Principal of the College. The Principal has put up a notice condemning the "tendency of the students to arrogate to themselves the power of deciding when the College should work and when it should close", and debarring the First Year and Intermediate students from attending the College for one day and the B.A. and B.Sc. students for eight days!

The least that can be said about this action of the Principal is that it is simply ABSURD. It is merely asking for trouble and creating unnecessary bitterness. It is actions like this that made the Principal of a certain college the laughing-stock of the whole Presidency about five years ago.

ENROLMENT OF ACCOUNTANTS

From Nagindas and Manekklal.

It is a well-known fact that when a profession is being organized or any legal status being given to the same the rights of all the persons engaged in such profession are fully secured but it is an irony of fate that in India the sons of the soil are disregarded and placed in very humiliating conditions.

You well remember that on account of failures of certain Chartered Accountants in the year 1909 the question of companies' auditors came into prominence and in the year 1914 the Company's Act was amended in this direction.

The Government taking advantage of the time, disregarded the only Institution of Indian Accountants, the Incorporated Certified Accountants Ltd., registered in 1910 as a Company with Limited liability under guarantee, on the same basis as the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of London, though all the members of the Association were fully qualified and experienced but they were left to themselves to apply for auditors' certificates individually. The majority of them did get certificates afterwards. Had the Government recognized the only Institution existing then, it would have developed very rapidly. Not satisfied with that and before the profession can develop properly to the need of the country, it has now made a question of Central Government to be controlled by a very few and interested people as will be seen from the operation of rule 8 of the Auditors' Certificates Rules.

From the list of applications rejected, it will be seen that the use of rule 8, is not to be made for the deserving applicants but for some Government servants to be admitted by back doors.

Even the holders of permanent auditors' certificates from local Government are put under very humiliating conditions because their certificate is restricted to their own province. One wonders what is the meaning of restricting such persons of qualifications and matured experience?

A person coming from the United Kingdom, not knowing any language of the country, can be put on the list for all India, while the sons of the soil conversant with Vernaculars are shut up and under Rule 2 of the restricted auditors' rules, 1932, are obliged to report every year in the month of April if they wish to continue to practice. Is such restriction imposed on any one in any profession throughout the world when the profession is being there for if anyone is permitted to organized or legalized? What does the history of the favoured institutions show?

Will you, Mr. Editor, ventilate the legitimate grievances of the profession, in your valued columns, as you had done in 1914 and help the professional sons in their legitimate rights?

"HEADMASTER TO ANSWER"

From A. Pathak And Others.

In your issue of the 25th instant Mr. N. G. Samant, the Head Master of the S.S. League Night School, has tried somehow to explain away the allegations made against him by us in your paper dated 24th July. The explanation given by him speaks for itself. Your readers will find no difficulty in noticing the hollowness of all he has put forth on his own behalf. We however refer here to a few questions raised by him in this connection:

(1) Mr. Samant admits that Mr. Pathak was in the candidate class last year. He can not gainsay that Mr. Salaskar appeared at the Preliminary examination of the school for the year 1933. The other two signatories, Messrs. Pradhan and Deshmuk were students of the school last year. They have left it only recently.

(2) The Head Master has discretion to select students for the Matriculation examination, but he has to select them from among the students who appear at the Preliminary examination of the school and *not any one who does not belong to the school. For an action like this, is he not required to take permission of the* higher authorities?

(3) Our motive is quite plain. At present, instances of this type are very common. So we could not help applying to the Registrar to institute proper enquiries into

(Continued on page 7).

Punjab The Good And Peaceful!

Undisturbed By Subversive Movement & Prompt In Paying Govt. Dues ! New Governor's Platitudinous Address To Legislative Council

SIMLA, July 27.

"If our expectations are fulfilled there remains but a short time before the Punjab will be under a system of government very different from that which now obtains. I can conceive no better way in which all who are interested in the success of reforms can spend the intervening period than by helping to secure greater concord between the various communities and sections of the population which in the peculiar circumstances of this province is an essential condition of administrative stability," observed His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson in his first address to the Punjab Legislative Council which opened to-day for a brief special session in the Assembly Chamber.

His Excellency was glad that already attention was being directed in an increasing degree to the importance of obtaining a government which would ensure stability by the only means possible, namely, through the general confidence that it would inspire in all sections of the people.

WORST OF STORM OVER.

The Governor devoted the greater part of his address to the economic situation. After referring to the catastrophic fall of prices and serious depletion of reserves built up during the years of prosperity, Sir Herbert pointed out that there were happily redeeming features. Nowhere in the province had there been anything in the nature of privation and even in the Hissar District, the extent to which relief had been necessary was surprisingly small. The price of wheat had gradually risen in recent months from Re. 1/4 to nearly Rs. 3 and the value of other grains had shown a similar tendency. There was ground for hope that the worst of the storm was over and with return of confidence, it was reasonable to expect that the machinery of credit would become less clogged. There had been no marked increase transfer of land and the cultivator was able to obtain adequate supplies of seed. Their canal system was the finest in India and perhaps in the world and the prevalent system of grain rents adjusted itself automatically to rise or fall in prices so that there was no clash of interests between the landlords and the tenants, as was the case elsewhere.

LAND REVENUE POLICY.

His Excellency Here expressed admiration for the spirit of the people who in the face of misfortunes and real sacrifices had kept unimpaired the tradition that the payment of government dues was a matter of honour. The Government would urge whenever necessary the calims of the province on the Government of India in matters like retention of the import duty on wheat and railway freights on agricultural produce. The Governor assured the House that there would be no change in the generous land revenue policy followed by the Government and Sir Herbert further informed the members that in addition to suspensions and remissions granted under the ordinary rule there had been remissions of over rupees nine lakhs for the last rabi, on account of the price factor alone.

WATER RATES.

On the question of water rates the government had appointed a committee to report whether in view of present economic conditions any readjustment of occupiers' rates was necessary and if so how this could best be effected with as little loss as possible to provincial revenues. His Excellency assured the councillors that the Government would give most careful consideration to the recommendations of the committee. He further stated that the resettlement of Lyallpur District would be taken in hand early in the cold weather and a scheme was under examination by which practical co-operation would be secured of the departments concerned in matter of supply of superior seed for wheat cultivation.

BUDGET, GAMBLE IN PRICES.

Referring to the financial position of the province, the Governor pointed out how the budget was largely a gamble in prices and as long as uncertainty continued regarding the upward movement of agricultural values so long would their position be one of unstable equilibrium. His Excellency said, "The Council will not forget that it shares with Government, a position of trust, the responsibilities of which are more exacting, because, subject to the will of Parliament, both Government and the Council will shortly hand over their trusteeship to others It is particularly incumbent on us that we should not embarrass Government's future by ill-considered action."

LAW AND ORDER.

As regards law and order the Governor alluded to the peace of the province undisturbed by any subversive movement and expressed appreciation of the Government to people for the manner in which as a body they had refused to associate themselves with the programme of those who would undermine the foundations of government, and to the Legislative Council for uniform support in granting powers necessary to control mischievous actions of a small and misguided minority. In particular both had shown in no uncertain manner that they held in hatred and contempt those who would vainly try to terrorise the community and administration by methods of secret assasination. So far at least as this province was concerned, the people and the Council had furnished a reply to those who doubted the wisdom of the present proposals relating to the transfer of law and order to responsible ministers.

TRIBUTE TO COUNCIL

Concluding the Governor observed:

"When the time comes for the Council to give over charge to a body more widely representative and with far larger powers, it will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has itself contributed mainly to its own supersession by the sense of responsibility is has consistently shown by the political consciousness it has developed in the province and by the claim it has made good to further advance along the road to complete self-government."

COMMUNAL FORMULA

After the Governor's address some leading members had an informal talk regarding the Communal Formula. It is understood that its authors hope to bring it forward during this session.

The resolution will embody the Formula as published in the press, but with the proviso that delimitation of constituencies under the Formula will be left to three ministers and the Indian members of the Executive Council of the Punjab Government, and that any scheme unanimously recommended by them in this respect will be adopted.

Considering that one of the chief points of controversy in the Formula is the question of constituencies, this clause may prevent criticism of the formula on that score.—A. P.

CASE WEAKEST AGAINST DESAI

Some Agreed Course Of Action Had Got To Be Proved, Argues Dr. Katju

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

At to-day's hearing in the Meerut Appeal Mr. Justice Young after going through portions of the "Programme of the Communist International" remarked that stripped of verbiage, it would not be difficult to understand that direct incitement to crime and violence was meant. The Chief Justice also pointed out a passage in the same book referring to the conditions precedent to revolution "and to the contents of the period of transition."

Dr. Katju: You have to discover the plan of action for conquest of power.

The Chief Justice: But the destruction of the army and the police cannot be legal.

Dr. Katju: If these things are not thought of there is no conspiracy. They are only theories.

Mr. Justice Young remarked that they were not only theories but the accused also wanted to put them into practice. Their Lordships drew the attention of Dr. Katju to portions of the programme of the Communist International showing that revolutionary programme was laid down Mr. Justice Young remarking that it was a clear-cut and definite programme to which Communists subscribed.

WEAKEST SPOT.

Dr. Katju submitted in reply to the observation of the Chief Justice that the whole of it was theory. There was nothing definite; there was nothing laid down to be done at this or that particular period. Some agreed course of action had got to be proved. The Chief Justice said that the only point was what did the accused contemplate. The greater portion of the forenoon was occupied by Dr. Katju in indicating evidence against Desai, Editor of "The Spark" a non-communist accused against whom counsel submitted the case was the weakest.—A. P.

ASKED TO PRAISE R. I. L. U.?

After Messrs. Lagate and Pundit had spoken on behalf of their clients after lunch Mr. Kemp, Crown Counsel, addressed the court indicating the evidence against non-communist accused and their connection with other accused which Counsel submitted was very close. They were asked to praise the R. I. L. U. (Red International Labour Union) and further the aims of the League against Imperialism, bodies whose avowed object was to stir up colonial revolution. They were also closely associated with Spratt whom they must have known to be a Communist.

The cases of particular non-Communist accused were taken up.—A. P.

Rugby.—Entries from many countries are expected for the air race from England to Australia in connection with the centenary celebrations at Melbourne, Australia. Provisional rules have been drawn up by the Royal Aero Club.—B.O.W.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Govt. Securities Rule Quiet But Steady :

(From Our Com. Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Thursday (11 p.m.)

On the London Stock Exchange, Government Securities ruled quiet but steady on Thursday 3 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted unchanged at £82¼

COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of 9 point and owing to weakness of sterling prices advanced and closed at a rise of 13 points.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a rise of 6 points but under some liquidation. prices were quoted 4 points lower.

Later on, there was improved demand and under trade buying prices were quoted 18.5.

SILVER.

The London Silver Market ruled very steady on China buying offerings were small and the market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	18 3/16
Difference	+ 5/16
Forward	18 1/ 4
Difference	+ 1/ 4

Quotations in the Bombay market are as under:—

Ready Silver	56 6 0
Sravan	56 8 0
Bhadrava	56 12 0

GOLD.

Ready Gold	30 13 6
Sravan	30 13 6
Bhadrava	30 14 0
Sovereign	19 13 3

CROSS RATE.

The Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was quote 4.56 and Frank 84.90.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, July 27.

Previous Closing	4.61-1/2
To-day's Opening	4.63-1/2
To-day's Closing	4.53-1/2

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York, July 27.

Previous Closing	4.62-1/2
To-day's Closing	4.51-1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
New York, July 27.

Previous Closing	10.76
To-day's Opening	10.82
Difference	+ .06
To-day's Closing	11.02
Difference	+ .26

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 221-12
April/May	Rs. 231

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
Liverpool July 27.

Previous Closing	6.00
To-day's Opening	6.09
Differerence	+ .09
To-day's Closing	6.13
Difference	+ .13

FRANC RATE.
Paris, July 27.

Previous Closing	85 5/16
To-day's Closing	84 9/10

M. C. C. INDIAN TOUR

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 27.

The "Star" understands that M. C. C. have approached following players for Indian tour:—Jardine, Walters, Turnbull, Hammond, Leyland, Clark, Wyatt, Robins, Sutcliffe, Verity, James Langridge and Ames.

Sutcliffe and Hammond have objections, Sutcliffe because at the end of the present season he is having an operation for nasal trouble; and Hammond on personal grounds. It may be, however, that persuasion will bring about change of mind, adds the paper.

Major E. Ricketts will be the manager.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE CABINET MEETING.

PATNA, July 27.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference will be held at Simla at Cecil Hotel on August 6.

The questions to be considered include separation of Sind, increased Muslim representation in Upper Federal Chamber, the creation of an Upper House in Bengal, Bihar and United Provinces, nominated elements in them and representation of Muslims.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PUNJAB AND AWARD

SIMLA, July 27.

The Hindu and Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council met immediately after the Council rose for the day and discussed the situation in connection with the communal settlement.

The general opinion of the meeting was that they were prepared to consider any proposal made by those who stood to benefit under the Communal Award with a view to modifying the Commual Award to promote good government in the Province and peaceful relations between the various communities.—A. P.

CONFERENCE HOPES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. MacDonald in the course of his valedictory speech at the World Economic Conference declared that the hope created by the Conference had already contributed to the revival world trade. He drew attention to the difficulty of getting a universal formula for increasing the prices, but discussion of the problem might lead to international action regarding a large scheme and provide general guidance.

LEAVE OF C-IN-C EXTENDED.

SIMLA, July 27.

His Excellency Sir Phillip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, has been granted one month's extension of leave.—A. P.

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

wise be the consequence of such assault.

(3) An assault with the intention of committing rape.

(4) An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust.

(5) An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting.

(6) An assault with the intention of wrongfully confining a person under circumstances which may reasonably cause the apprehension that he will be unable to have resource to public authorities for his release.

If the offence against a person be not of any of the descriptions mentioned above, the right of private defence of the body cannot be used to the extent of voluntarily causing death to the assailant but does extend to the voluntarily causing any other harm short of death.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

In the above the words 'voluntarily causing death' are the most important as on a proper construction of them thousands of innocent lives have been saved. It is well known that every case in which a man is killed is not a case of murder. For an act to come under the definition of murder that act must be done either with the definite intention of killing or with reasonably certain knowledge that death will in alll probability result. Now in cases of self-defence though death may ensue yet it may not be the intention or knowledge of the inflicter that death will ensue, i.e., the act does not amount to the 'voluntary' causing of death.

If therefore though the assault is not of any of the six descriptions mentioned above and yet death is caused, if absence of knowledge or intention can be proved, the accused is entitled to an acquittal. A couple of illustrations may make this difference clear.

DELIBERATE.

In the course of a quarrel a husband beat his wife and finally taking out a sharp knife ran towards her threatening to cut her throat. The son, who was nearby, honestly believing that his father was actually about to kill her took a gun and shot him dead. It may be argued that the son probably intended to disable the father rather than to kill him but assuming that he wanted to kill him outright he is still entitled to an acquittal on the ground of the right of private defence of his mother. This also illustrates that the right of private defence can be exercised by a third person for the benefit of the party attacked.

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES.

During a fight between two persons of even strength one aimed a blow with an axe on the head of the other. This blow missed the aim and descended on the cheek making a gash. Not knowing what further violence would be used towards him the injured person dealt a full lathi blow on his opponent's head killing him on the spot. Here, in spite of the heaviness of the blow, no harm can come to the striker as he cannot under the circumstances be too nice a judge of the place or force of the blow. It cannot be said that he intended to cause death or had knowledge that death would probably ensue, though death resulted. As a consequence his act is covered by the right of self-defence and is entitled to an acquittal.

A RIDER.

It should not be understood that it is very easy to plead this right successfully. The burden of proof will lie on the person who pleads it and there are thousands of cases in which it is negatived. Even then there is a certain amount of latitude allowed in defending one's person and the legislature has humanely inserted the following exception to section 300:—

Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property, exceeds the power given to him by law and causes death without premeditation and without any intention of causing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of such defence.

Attempts To Boost Foreign Butter

Public May Rely On Purity And Superiority Of Products Of Indian Model Dairies

(From A Trade Correspondent.)

The campaign started by the "Bombay Chronicle" against the sale of adulterated butter in the guise of genuine butter has had a salutary effect in checking the menace that threatened the health of the City of Bombay. This evil of poisoning the public for profit is not confined to India alone. Many foreign countries have found the Indian market an ideal outlet for their surplus stocks of preserved foods. In fact in recent times tinned butter, has been dumped into this country at ridiculously low prices in order to oust the Indian butter from the market.

On an examination of some of the imported one-pound butter tins sold in the local market, it was found that in many cases they contained 11 to 12 oz. of butter instead of 16 oz. Whether these contained "preservatives" which are entirely prohibited in the City of Bombay, is a matter for the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The price demanded for these tins is the same as for 1lb. nett genuine first quality butter in India.

ABSURD THEORIES

The Butter Manufacturers' Association, recently formed as a result of the campaign initiated by the "Bombay Chronicle", should take up this question at once and enlighten the public as to the names of the various brands that are now imported into India in containers which mislead the public into buying short-weight butter.

Much ado has been made about Indian Manufacturers selling short-weight butter in the Anglo-Indian Press, who have in their anxiety to increase the purchasing of imported foreign Tinned butter conjured up various absurd theories of germ destruction.

Sordid details of germ laden butter sold in India have been freely retailed to its readers in order to create a demand for the surplus stocks that are being dumped into India. All this vilification of an Industry which is run on the most modern hygienic principles in India by some of the 1rst class Dairies, has only one object in view and that could only be to create a demand for butter preserved and sent out to a country which has become the feeding centre of several cities in the East.

The use of "Preservatives" has been totally prohibited in the manufacture of butter in the City of Bombay. This rule applies to imported tinned butter as well, and the Municipality would be doing its duty if it took up this question at once and banned all brands now coming into this City which contain preservatives. In fact these should be confiscated and destroyed. This is obviously a serious question which demands urgent stringent action.

MODEL DAIRIES

The notion that imported Tin Butter is in any way superior to Indian is disposed of by the instances of dairies like Polson's Model Dairy. This dairy which was inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes has an establishment equipped throughout with the latest machinery and apparatus used in the manufacture of butter. Every process department is in the hands of thoroughly capable men, who work under expert management. The dairy has been acknowledged by Government experts as one of the largest and cleanest in the world.

Butter manufactured under such ideal conditions as these in India, must outclass any of the brands, coming in abundance into India, from abroad, in most cases preserved for over six to twelve months before they reach the retailer in India.

In the face of all this, to suggest that, because of the existence of cases of adulterated butter in Bombay the Butter trade in India is not to be trusted is absurd and appears to emanate from ingenious individuals out to swell the foreign import trade of this commodity in India.

Thanks to the "Chronicle," the sale of spurious adulterants under the guise of butter has been virtually checked and it is to be hoped that the campaign against Genuine Indian Butter will also be nipped in the bud.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes presided at a Meeting of the Deccan Agricultural Association at the Council Hall, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee on Wednesday.

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IF BRITISH LEAVE INDIA CHAOS & BLOODSHED FOLLOW!

"Lover Of British Raj And Sincere Well-Wisher Of India" Sends Circular Letter To Punjab Legislators And Officials

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 24

Some amusement has been caused here among members of the Punjab Council by a Circular Letter received by them on the eve of the impending council session by one subscribing himself as "A lover of British Raj and a sincere well wisher of India". The letter has been sent to all Members of the Punjab Council including Punjab Government Officials, and it runs thus:—

"BLESSED" MINISTERS.

"Just a few words. A session of the Council is being held at Simla shortly at great expense to the country, but what good will come out of it. A few resolutions by irresponsible members and a few attacks on the services. May I know what achievements have you made so far, except drawing handsome daily allowances and first class T.A. and some of you, who are more lucky have got Ministerships, etc., on salaries never known in the history of India. What improvements have been effected by the appointment of these blessed Ministers on Rs. 5,000 a month and by the creation of these councils? How many hours work these ministers including the President of the Council and their staffs have got to do daily. They go to work at any time they like and leave any time they wish. Certainly they have got no work in comparison to services.

IN THE BACK GROUND.

A Commissioner and a D.C who are now in the back ground and no one cares for them any more, have to do more than ten hours work daily. And now the new regime is coming in which councils will be enlarged and you will have more chances of getting lucrative offices. But may I know what good will be done to the country by the creation of new councils, except increasing the expenditure which the country will have to pay. You are taking advantage of the simplicity of the British people who are ignorant of the state of affairs in India. Empire builders are gone. Only one or two are left in the Punjab and when they go shortly none will be left there here to advise the British people what to do.

The world is tired of the democracy and the British people are thrusting it on India, an eastern country which is accustomed to Kings and one man rule. How smoothly the work of the country was carried on before this new regime when one Lt.-Governor with the aid of two or three Secretaries used to do the work with great despatch. What are the Ministers doing? They are getting the cream. They travel about and draw one rupee a mile as T.A., are entertained at Tea Parties, etc., at every place they go and in addition have the honour of being received by Commrs. and D.C.'s. But for what? They do not do any work and draw fat salaries. What comparison is there between their abilities and the abilities of an experenced I.C.S. and P.C.S. Officers, who are all thrown back on account of these reforms.

RETROGRADE REFORMS.

Could you honestly tell me that good these reforms have done to the country? Nothing. It is a retrograde step. Have you ever governed the country except with the aid of foreigners. Moghals were not Indians. If the British leave now, you will all be assassinated in no time like Sher Singh, etc., there will be 'chaos' and anarchy, bloodshed indiscriminately, and my friends 'dhotiposhes' will run to the British Government for safety. They will never think of this blessed swaraj. The British nation is simpleton. They perhaps think that Banias will turn them out of the country. Bash? Can you govern the country for a minute without the British. If the latter think they can only govern the country with the good-will of the people, they are mistaken. It is only the gunmounted forts which are responsible for the British rule.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

I write these few lines simply to ask you to desist from asking for more reforms as the same will ruin the country. We don't want three or four Ministers on fat salaries, a President of the Council on a fat salary for sitting only for about 100 hours in a year. Is it not waste of public money. Nonenties have come to the forefront and the British are seeing the Tamasha. They know the real facts but they are silent watchers looking to the time when you people will go before them with folded hands and bent knees and ask them to save them from anarchy. What happened in martial law days? Where is Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement gone? A little firmness has annihilated it. You will meet the same fate if you think that you overawe the Government. The best course for you is not to make the new councils like Municipal Committee and District Boards. The enlarged Councils will be just like them. Good bye.

(A Lover of British Raj and a sincere well-wisher of India.)

WHAT MEMBERS THINK.

Non-official members of the Council in informal talks with Press Representatives took the view that the letter is apparently written by one interested in pleasing officials from whom this class generally expects patronage and that it reproduces talks, service officials sometimes indulge in indiscreatly. The members think that the letter should do public good if it prevents services officials from trying to belittle the Members and Ministers of Government and the Legislatures in the presence of those who come to them for favours.—

"LADIES and GENTLEMEN.."

Yes, gentlemen too. You have heard a lot about EDSU Fabrics for ladies, but some of our best lines are for gentlemen. Our suitings, for instance, are exceptionally fine value. They are woven in many tasteful patterns, and the mercerised finish makes them particularly attractive. We have splendid Drills, too, for white suits and khaki shorts. Suitings from As. 9/9. Drills from As. 6/9.

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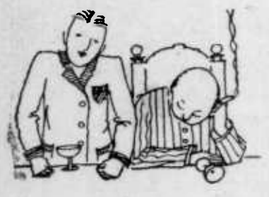
Then there are our Dressing Gowns made from coloured towelling, with contrasting collar and cuffs. They are ideal for use when bathing, and cost only Rs. 12/8 each.



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LEAGUE CONFERENCES

Propaganda For League Ideals Among Youths

Two Conferences, organised under the auspices of the League of Nations, met at Geneva in mail week. The General Council of the International Relief Union, at present composed of 27 States of which India is one, meeting under the presidentship of Senator Ciraolo decided to examine projects for the internal control of the organisation, for the working of the Executive Committee, and for examining the relations between itself and the International Red Cross.

The Sub-Committee of experts for the instruction of the youth in the aims and activities of the League of Nations met under the presidency of Prof. Gilbert Murray. The Committee was charged by the Council of the League with the task of examining the best means of co-ordinating various efforts, both official and private, which tend to familiarise youth with the principles and work of the League and to habituate them to think of international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.

The Agenda of the Sub-Committee comprises questions like: Collaboration with the Conference for higher international studies: Enquiry amongst Governments on the instruction given in regard to the League of Nations in Normal Schools: Educational films and the league of Nations; revision of Text Books; Educational Radio Diffusion: Travel and student Exchanges: National centres of pedagogical documentation: Collaboration between the Institute of International Co-operation and adult education—and Moral Disarmament.

WORLD'S LARGEST GRAVING DOCK OPENED

Brilliant Engineering Feat

RUGBY, July 26.

The King opened the world's largest graving dock at Southampton, The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York accompanied him in the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" whose bows broke a red, white and blue ribbon across the entrance, as she entered the flower-strewn waters of the dock to the accompaniment of the cheering crowds and the music massed bands, while overhead aeroplanes were circling.

In declaring the dock open, the King expressed special satisfaction in inaugurating a splendid addition to the dock system of the Port. "It is true to-day as ever that welfare of this country is largely bound up with the prosperity of sea-borne traffic. Realising the vital need for efficiency in our ports as in all other requirements of our merchant navy, I look upon the opening of this largest graving dock in the world as a good augury for the future of Southampton."

The Queen christened the dock by pouring into water empire wine from a silver cup.

WORLD'S LARGEST GRAVING DOCK.

The new graving dock is the largest in the world, capable of taking vessels, if such are ever built, of 100,000 tons.

It has a length of 1,200 feet and is 135 feet wide at the entrance. It is 59 feet deep from cope to floor and holds 260,000 tons of water.

Its construction is regarded a a particularly brilliant engineering feat and called for operations on a grand scale; but it forms only a part of a great scheme of dock extension undertaken at Southampton by the Southern Railway.—B.O.W.

WOMAN KILLED UNDER DEBRIS

Sequel To House Collapse In Lahore

LAHORE, July 27.

Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to an old building as a result of heavy rains that fell in Lahore last night.

At about four this morning, the house which was situated in Moholla Saidan collapsed with a loud report burying under the debris a Muslim family. Of these, two males have been saved but one young woman has been killed.

Reports of other house collapses have also been received.—A. P.

ESSEX BEAT GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Win By Innings & 48 Runs In First Class Cricket

LONDON, July 22.

The following are the closing scores in the first class Cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Surrey Vs. Somerset: Somerset 133 and 73 for no loss. Surrey 326 (Hobbs 117 Watts, 83 Wellard five for 108).

Hampshire Vs. Lancashire: Lancashire 343, Hants 272 (Mead 114).

Sussex Vs. Derbyshire: Sussex 202 and 237 for five (Cook 80 James Langridge 51); Derby 190 (Worthington 82 not out J. Cornford five for 26).

Kent Vs. Leicestershire: Kent 302 and 301 for nine (Woolley 131 Ashdown 67). Leicestershire 252 (Shipman 64 Dawson 54 Freeman six for 87).

Middlesex Vs. Yorkshire: Middlesex 136 and 192 (Lee 69 Verity six for 49). Yorks 302 (Sims six for 106 and 28 for no loss.

Northumberland Vs. West Indies at Northumberland: (began to-day). West Indies 440 (Roach 77 Dacosta 91 Allah six for 86). Northumberland 44 for three.

The match between Essex and Gloucestershire which began yesterday resulted in a win for Essex by an innings and 48 runs.

SCORES.

Gloucestershire 145 and 211 (Sinfield 85 P. Smith four for 72). Essex 404 (Oconnor 140.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, O. B. E., Superintendent of the Belgaum Central Prison, is granted leave on average pay for six months from October 16.

Mr. W. J. Laxton, on return from leave, to officiate as Superintendent of the Hyderabad Central Prison vice Mr. D. J. D'Souza, L. M. and S., transferred.

Mr D. J. D'Souza, L. M. & S. Superintendent and Medical Officer, Hyderabad Central Prison, on relief, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Belgaum Central Prison, vice Mr. F. B. Plunkett, O.B.E., proceeding on leave and Dr. K. A. Nulkar, MD. (Bom.), reverting to the Medical Department.

Licutenant-Colonel B. F. Eminson, M.B.B.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, to be Visiting Medical Officer of the Hyderabad Central Prison, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. D. J. D'Souza, L.M. & S., transferred.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, with effect from August 1st.

On his return from leave the services of Mr. J. C. Wilson, a Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Superintendent of Police, Gujarat States District, vice Mr. D. B. T. Judge reverting.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to be a Presidency Magistrate in the Town and Island of Bombay with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. Shiavax C. Cambata and Khan Saheb Jehangir Cowasji Dhondy to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act with the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. P. J. Marzban deceased.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from August 1st.

Mr. A. S. Trollip, B.Sc., Deputy General Manager, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, is appointed as a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. N. N. Ayyanger, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), J.P., resigned.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby.—The Austrian Minister in London and his colleagues in Paris and Rome have called the attention of the Governments to which they are accredited to the frequent dropping of leaflets attacking the Austrian Government over Austrian territory by German aeroplanes.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The London County Council have adopted a slum clearance scheme involving the displacement and rehousing of 250,000 persons at a cost of about £35,000,000 to be spread over ten years —B.O.W.

CHOLERA ON INCREASE

Health Conditions Of Presidency

The following are Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd July.

The presidency cholera figures for the week are 831 attacks and 335 deaths against 730 attacks and 309 deaths in the previous week. Ahmednagar district reported 169 attacks and 66 deaths against 224-96 in the previous week; Sholapur 361-153 against 306-159; Belgaum 64-25 against 55-12; Nasik 35-7 against 38-1; Poona 50-18 against 31-9; East Khandesh 68-28 against 30-8; Satara 50-19 against 17-12; West Khandesh 17-8 against 15-6; Bijapur 12-8 against 7-2; Kolaba 3-2 agains 5-3; Thana 1-1 against nil; and Bombay City 1-0 against 2-1.

One special medical officer was appointed on cholera duty in East Khandesh district during the week.

The usual preventive measures were energetically carried out.

The anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 2,736, bringing the total inoculations since January 1st to 36,389.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind, there were in all 449 attacks and 290 deaths from plague against 407-233 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Bijapur 179 attacks and 132 deaths against 160-91; Belgaum 121-63 against 118-72; Dharwar 80-41 against 57-29; Poona 34-28 against 21-13; Sholapur 28-22 against 40-21; Satara 3-2 against 7-4; Kanara 3-1 against 3-1 and Bombay City 1-1 against nil. All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

One special medical officer was appointed on plague duty in Poona district during the week.

Ratting operations continued to be carried on in Bombay City, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona City, Satara, Malcolmpeth, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Barsi, Belgaum, Nipani, Dharwar, Hubli, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Bulsar, Karachi and Hyderabad towns.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 4,817 bringing the total inoculations since January 1st to 131,665.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Ratnagiri 93 attacks and 27 deaths; Kanara 47-12; Ahmednagar 34-6; Satara 29-7; Sholapur 34-3; Kolaba 27-5; Poona 9-1; Thana 7-1; Nasik 2-0; Belgaum 4-0; Surat 7-1; Dharwar 17-2; Bijapur 7-3; Karachi 2-3; Larkana 4-3; Nawabshah 5-3 and Bombay City 2-2. Total 330 attacks and 79 deaths against 268-42 in the previous week.

JOB FOR NINE ANNAS!

Muslim Arrested For Alleged Cheating Of Stranger

For failing in his assurance to procure employment for one Ramesharsingh after having taken nine annas from him as his fee, Ibrahim Habib was placed before the acting Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Wednesday when a remand applied for by the police.

It appears that the complainant, who had newly come to Bombay was on the 24th instant going along Parbavdi when the accused accosted him. In the course of a conversation the accused shrewdly inquired of Rameshsingh the reason of his coming to Bombay whereupon the latter told him that he had come in search of work. The accused then offered to obtain him a job on his paying him something for his trouble. The complainant said he had only nine annas with him saying it would do, the accused accepted the money and atonce took Ramesharsingh to the K. E. M. Hospital, asking Ramesharsingh to stay outside at the gate the accused went to the hospital saying he wanted some medicine. Though Ramesharsing kept waiting at the gate the accused neber returned. On last Tuesday however, the complainant happened to see the accused at Byculla Bazaar. He at once caught him and handed him over to a constable.

In order to enable the police to conduct further inquiries into the case the magistrate remanded him into custody until the 31st instant.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

Says That Party System In Civic Administration Will Prove Ruinous To Interests Of Rate-Payers

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 24.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta who has remained President of the Karachi Municipality continuously for the past 11 years, enjoying the confidence of all parties in the House, took his colleagues by surprise a few days ago, by informing them that he had resigned the Post of the President, although he would continue to serve the City as Municipal Councillor.

Pressed by members to take them into his confidence as regards the reasons which prompted him to take such an extreme step, Mr. Jamshed declared that of late, he had seen that many of the Councillors were sacrificing the interests of efficiency in order to serve personal aims and noticed that a majority of the Councillors were working on party lines. This, he honestly believed would not be in the interests of the rate-payers. In the appointment of an officer recently, he had noticed that many of the members did not take into consideration the fact that on the efficiency of the Officers depended the efficient carrying out of duties for the furtherance of the civic interests. Mr. Jamshed added that he was personally against continuing as President, so long as the party line of working prevailed; because he never belonged to any party and so he would never be able to command the majority. His distinct opinion was that this party system could be worked out only at the cost of efficiency.

EFFICIENCY TEST

In a Press interview, Mr. Jamshed points out that the first essential requirement of the Municipality is to have a very strong and able Chief Engineer who should be able to carry out big and costly schemes which would be shortly taken in hand. He would go a step further and emphasise that they ought to have an Engineer in whom all the Corporators should have implicit confidence. He pointed out that the recent floods in the City, consequent on abnormal rainfall, had shown that very shortly, they would have to take in hand the costly scheme about the drainage of storm water, and in this connecton, he desired that there ought to be perfect unity between the Cantonment, Military and Municipal authorities to save the City from further calamity.

KARACHI PROBLEMS

"People of Karachi and a number of Councillors do not know what are the Engineering difficulties of the city of Karachi, and I have grown grey prematurely, sharing the anxiety of Mr Mesham Lea and the late Mr. Sethna. If people could read how much these gentlemen have written and said about the difficulties of Karachi, it will open their eyes."

"The water works, the drainage, the sewage farms and water distribution arrangements are hard problems for the city. If anything goes wrong, it would play havoc, and therefore when the late Mr. Sethna died, I had decided that we should have the best man available as Engineer for two reasons. First, he would be able to help in solving our difficult problems, and secondly his schemes would be trusted by the Councillors, and there would be no committees and sub-committees taking months and years to decide what they should do. It is not for the normal times we want an Engineer; it is for abnormal time that we want an Engineer of outstanding ability."

"I begged, implored, persuaded folded my hands and tried all that a human being could do to persuade the members to take this point of view, but it was of no avail."

NOT CORRECTIVE BUT BRUTAL

Bombay Shroffs Protest Against Whipping Bill

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association has addressed the following to the Bombay Government regarding the whipping bill:—

I am directed by my Committee to fodward you herewith their views on the above Bill.

My Committee are opposed in principle to the punishment of whipping even in extreme cases, as in their opinion, this form of punishment instead of being a corrective is de-humanising and brutalising. They are therefore strongly opposed to the provisions of the above Bill, which extend the punishment of whipping to rioters.

My Committee, besides, object to this Bill, as it vests the police with wide powers which are likely to be misused and abused and further because in situation of riots it involves the danger of innocent and respectable passers-by and spectators being hauled up as offenders and sentenced to whipping.

Under the circumstances, my Committee express their strong disapproval of the above Bill and recommend Government to withdraw it.

ON EVE OF VICEROY'S VISIT

Heavy Rains Flood Poona Race Course

Though Poona is making elaborate preparations in connection with the Viceregal visit on the opening day of the Poona meeting, heavy rains have flooded the rare course. Sports expect that rains will subside at least on Friday; otherwise the meeting will have to be postponed causing disappointment to punters.

Madras July 27.—The death occurred last evening of Mr. W. St. John Church, European Insurance Agent, in Mount Road from heart failure.—A. P.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

Smart Aleck And Hamiyah Show Up

KEEP AN EYE ON STAFF OFFICER AND NAZAM

(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

POONA, July 27.

The absence of rain has enabled trainers to exercise their charges on a track which in excellent condition at present. If the rain keeps off Saturday's racing promises to be extremely interesting.

The following gallops were noted during the week:—

CHIVALRESQUE (Marrable) showed up to advantage when sent 6 furlongs on the tan with CRUSTY (Bell).

EINGA (Brace) travelled 5 furlongs on the tan in taking style. She is fit and well, and has a liking for the Poona course.

GLEN GOWAN (Burn) was given a good gallop on the tan over 6 furlongs. Should win early with a racing weight.

MONREALE (Dall Acqua) finished well in front of CHARMAINE (Riding Boy) in a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan.

FLOURISH (Harding) was in front of KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Riding Boy) at the end of a 6 furlongs gallop. The first named is in fine fettle at the moment.

SERVIETTE (Selby) covered 6 furlongs on the tan in 1m. 21 seconds. She has been unlucky but must do well this season.

SMART ALECK (Brace) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan. Should be one of Higgin's early winners.

CAVERN (Howell) went an easy 6 furlongs gallop. Fit and well.

AWAY (Brace) FIGHT FAIR (Evans) HEREMIA (Riding Boy) traversed 6 furlongs on the sand track. The first named was best.

MICHETTE (Brace) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan. Has retained Bombay form.

STAFF OFFICER (Brace) beat MARTIN PLACE (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the tan by 1|2 a length.

POOR BAIRN (Obaid) was too speedy for a stable companion over 6 furlongs on the tan.

FORECAT (Howell) impressed over 6 furlongs on the tan. Should score early.

VIRBALA (Brace) has put in solid work and went 6 furlongs on the tan at good speed. Likes 5 furlongs better.

VILEIKA (Selby) was accompanied by Eastern ESSEX (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the tan. The former is ready.

TINDER GEE (Hill) had FROST (Riding Boy) as companion in a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan. A fit pair.

TAN (Dall Acqua) and CLAIRETTE (Maurice) were exercised for 6 furlongs on the tan. The first named will run prominently.

VERSHAN (Riding Boy) did a splendid gallop for 6 furlongs for the tan. Watch him.

EMPIRE (Burn) worked 5 furlongs on the tan and is very well at present.

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) beat ORIENT (M. Hoyt) over 5 furlongs on the tan by a couple of lengths. The former will take some beating when wanted.

HAMIYAH (Brace) was paced by LONG REIGN (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the tan. The former has recovered her old form and will be hard to beat.

NAZAM BAHADUR (Riding Boy. travelled 6 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

SHAIBAN (Dillon) was tried over 6 furlongs on the tan. Has retained Bangalore and Mysore form

AMIJ (Harding) performed well over 7 furlongs on the tan. Has low weight and should run prominently.

RUSHDI (Riding Boy) beat TENNYSON (Riding Boy) over half a mile on the tan by a head.

FAMOUS (Howell) prevailed over WATCHMAKER (Evans) and TAIR AL IRAQ (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

RUSTOM (C. Hoyt) was sent 6 furlongs on the tan. A fit horse.

MOONSPARK (Riding Boy) beat ELHADI (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan by a length.

MURAT (Howell) and SANNAM (Riding Boy) went 6 furlongs on the tan. both moving well.

POPCORN (J. Hoyt) and TORCH DANCE (C. Hoyt) spurted 3 furlongs finishing level. The last named has won at Kirkee.

SANGUINE (Brace) and KNIGHT AT ARMS (S. Black) spurted 4 furlongs on the sand track. They are ready.

DRY SAND (Obaid) was sent 4 furlongs on the tan. Good.

AKTOOM (Thompson) was assisted by GARIBKHAN (Bell) in a 7 furlongs Gallop on the tan. Both are in good condition.

GOOD EVENING (Burn) was fair when sent 7 furlongs on the tan

GRAND DUKE (Dall Acqua) and SAMMANDAR (Maurice) covered 7 furlongs on the tan. The former is fit for the fray.

BANCO (Selby) pleased in a brisk 6 furlongs gallop.

NAZAM (Riding Boy) was very impressive in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

IRANSHAH (Thompson) was better than DEFENDER (Bell) over 7 furlongs on the tan.

SAEHEED (Riding Boy) and VORTEX (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs on the tan. Fair.

AL BARG (Howell) had WALIAHD (Riding Boy) for company in a mile gallop on the tan, both moved well and are in good fettle

AL KHABOOR (Thampson) beat CAPTAIN (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs on the tan.

YANOOR (Riding Boy) shaped well over 7 furlongs.

ADIL BEG and MOLLY KING have given satisfaction in their work.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

Nine Events And Large Fields

The following are the acceptances for the First Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE HELIOPOLI PLATE—(Div. I)
Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250, Second, Rs. 400, Third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1932, once, 7 lbs, twice 12 lbs., oftener, 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Beyrut 9|3; Euston 9|0; Al Khaboor 9|0; Jaibala 8|10; Khazza 8|10; White Gold 8|10; Nussrat Pasha 8|10; Nazam 8|10; Naji Beg 8|10; Aktoom 8|8; Mutashar 8|8; Al Barg 8|8; Elhadi 8|7; Al Amira 8|7; Yanoos 8|1; Permacil 8|1; Platoon 8|1; Vermeil 8|1; Nusser 7|0.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.—(Div. II.)
Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1932, once, 7 lbs. twice, 12 lbs. oftener, 16 lbs Allowance—Ponies, 14|0 hands and under 4 lbs.

O'Brien II. 9|3; Mu'mar 9|3; Taj Asad 8|13; Al Sedouk 8|10; Bahriyah 8|10; Viking 8|10; Billy Boy 8|10; Victor 8|7; Taj Najiyah 8|7; My King 8|7; Captain 8|7; Banco 8|1; Mherab 8|1; Zainin 8|1; Defender 8|1; Adil Beg 8|1; Young Mamnoon 8|1; Khayum 8|1; Dinar 8|1; Vortex 7|0.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE NURSERY PLATE.—
Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. Terms for Indian Horses in Class IV, 3 and 4 years old, only. Maidens at time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Mares and Geldings 3 lbs.

Dry Sand 8|12; Eagle Queen 8|9; Truro 8|9; Honeysuckle 7|7; Torch Dance 7|7; Sentinel 8|9; Knight Arms 7|10; Sanguine 7|10; Heather Belle 8|9; Cartoon 7|10; Fanciful 7|7.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.—(Div. III.)
Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1932, once, 7 lbs. twice 12 lbs. oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Narayen 9|8; Young Chayna 8|13; Kashaf 9|8; Al Capone 9|5; Wajee 9|5; Daham Pasha 9|3; Wurud Pasha 9|3; Zari 9|3; Mundir 9|3; Zoolum 9|3; Wali'ahd 9|0; Good Evening 8|13; Rustom 8|10; Molly King 8|10; Delhi 8|10; Punjab 8|8; Nasaf 8|8; Al Hakum 8|7; Bashir al Khair 8|4; Iranshah 8|1;

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—(Div. I.)
Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for horses in class IV.

Vilefka 9|7; Sassaby 9|3; Kileager 8|6; Harvard 9|1; Many Ways 9|0; Spangle 8|6; Philip Sydney 8|5; Forecat 8|2; Height Record 8|2; Fight Fair 8|0; Gamvros 7|13; Lady Friarsdale 7|10; Cheery Boy 7|3; Lothiar 7|2; Kirkibost 7|2.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—(Div. II.)
Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Tinder Gee 9|7; Captain Desmond 9|5; Tan 8|13; Oratorio 8|9; Conciliator 8|9; Bright Nigger 8|7; Levanon 8|5; Rosenante II 8|4; Mountgarret 8|2; Frater 8|0; Phaltaneran 7|12; Johnnie Walker 7|8; Chanticleer 7|7; Tilshead 7|4; Crinoline 7|0; The Cloyn 6|12.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE EPSOM PLATE.—
Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs. 1,250; Trird, Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in class II.

Ternlet 9|5; Flourish 9|2; Chivalresque 9|2; Crusty 8|5; Glen Gowan 9|0; Facino 7|7; Cavern 9|0 Serviette 8|12; Polish Count 8|9; Dinna Taigle 6|10; Palla 8|7; Aurangzebe 8|0; Monreale 8|5; Charmaine 8|1; Heremia 8|5; Smart Aleck 8|1; Michette 8|1; Blackette 8|0; Custodian 7|11; Pobeida 7|9; Breffney King 7|7; Heritage 7|2; Hero Worship 7|0; Zorawar 6|10. Moti Koh 8|10; Cardsharper 8|0; D'Artagnan 8|10; Knockdon 8|9; Insomnia 6|10; Gallophant 8|7; Powders 8|2; Galactic 6|11; De Beers II 8|7; Eagle's Prey 8|7; Black Jest 8|4; Miss Mount 8|3; Thaxted 8|0; Dandy Brush 7|12; Dilectus 7|9; Cardinal Point 7|7; Away 7|7; Elastic Love 7|0; Solomon's Seal 6|10.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—
Distance.—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class III.

Martin Place 9|3; The Mint 8|13,

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—
Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Hamiyah 9|7; Vershan 9|5; Empire 9|5; Tennyson 8|11; Tair al Iraq 8|10; Riyad II 8|7; Young Avar 7|10; Orient 8|7; Funny Face 8|7; Blue Funnel 7|9; Saifuldowla 8|5; Amij 8|0; Watchmaker 7|12; Sea King 7|12; Nazam Bahadur 7|11; The Knave 7|10; Famous 7|9 Wazir Pasha 7|7; Lamington 7|5; Shaiban 6|10; Moonspark 7|0 Shiniar 7|0; Shahana 6|10; Arab Flag 6-10.

"E. T R." OF "PUNCH" DEAD

Famous Parliamentary Caricaturist

LONDON. July 14.
(By air mail.)

Mr. Edward Tennyson Reed ("E.T.R.") of 'Punch') has died in a London Nursing home after an operation. He was 73.

Mr Reed joined the staff of 'Punch in 1890. He started the "Prehistoric Peepa" series and later became the Parliamentary Caricaturist.

He gave many lectures on Caricature and Humorous Art and published six books.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The centenary was celebrated in commemoration of the death of William Wilberforce emancipator of slaves born in Hull in his native city on Sunday with a civic procession and church service. A special service was also held at St Paul's Cathedral.—B O. W

Madras.—The Deputy Commissioner of Police. Crime Department. has issued a statement saying that proofs have been secured of a cospiracy to commit armed dacoities. and that arrests so far total twenty.—A. P.

INDIA'S TEXTILE IMPORTS IN MAY

(Continued from page 5.)

confined to Grey Longcloths and Shirtings). while the imports from the United Kingdom were slightly lower than in the previous month.

Bordered Greys.—The imports of bordered grey goods also rose from 399,000 yds . to 4,82,000 in May, and were all supplied by the United Kingdom.

Bleached goods.—There was a slight reduction in the imports under this heading, the total quantity imported during the month being 6.4 million yards as compared with 6.6 million yards in April. It is, however, interesting to note that, while the sendings from the United Kngdom at 3 million yards were lower by a million yards, Japan increased her exports from just over 2 million yards in April to 3-3 million yards in May. The increase from Japan was confined mostly to bleached longcloths and shirtings.

Plinted goods.—There was a slight increase in the imports of printed goods, the total quantity imported being 2.2 million yards as compared with 5.3 million yords in April. Japan's share of the trade was 3.5 million yards as compared with 3.2 million yards in April, while the United Kingdom's share remained stationary at just over 2 million yards.

Dyed goods.—The total of dyed goods imported during the month stood at 3 million yards as compared with 3.1 million yards in April, of whiih 2.6 million yards were from the United Kingdof.

Woven Coloured goods.—The imports under this heading were slightly less than three quarters of a million yards. as against just over half a million yards in April. It may be noted that while Japan sent only 42,000 yards in April. she sent no less than 287 000 yards in May.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—There was a fairly substantial reduction in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods from 5-4 million yards in April to 3.8 million yards in May, of which Japan was responsible for sending 3.2 million yards as against 4.8 million yards in April.

WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS INADEQUATE

C. P. M. L. C's Say They Create Deep Mistrust

NAGPUR, July 26.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day the White Paper proposals were debated on the Home Member's motion.

Mr. Chaubal moved an amendment to the following effect:—

The Governor in Council should convey to the authorities that the proposals were inadequate and unsatisfactory and created deep mistrust, and unless they were substantially modified it was impossible to ensure the co-operation of all sections to restore peace and contentment;

Parliamentary enactment should make India an autonomous community within the British Empire;

The proposals were overweighted with safeguards which were demonstrably in Britain's interests, her trade and commerce;

A declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship should be part of the Constitution Act;

Special powers should not be conferred on the heads of governments, central and provincial;

The Indian Army should be transferred to the Federal Government's control, and the interval between the introduction of provincial autonomy and federal constitution should not be longer than eighteen months.

The Home Member in the course of his speech expressed the hope that the discussion would be carried on with restraint and dignity, and that official members would neither participate in it or vote. He added that it would extremely unwise to discuss the communal award and raise conflicting issues which might mar the tone of harmony in the debate.

Ten members took part in the debate and generally criticised the proposals finally adumbrated by the Secretary of State before the Joint Select Committee.

Discussion had not concluded when the Council adjourned till Friday.—A. P.

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Bogus "Naval Officer" Dupes Society Girl

Dash To Gretna Green With Fiancee Is Followed By Arrest And Attempt At Suicide

Remarkable disclosures of a society girl's infatuation for a brazen impostor, and a motor-car dash to the famous smithy at Gretna Green for a marriage that did not take place, were made at West London in mail week.

A youth, who had masqueraded as a naval officer of independent means and as a surgeon at a naval hospital, was unmasked, and it was revealed that on three occasions, while in police custody, he had attempted to take his own life, says "News of the World."

A HIDDEN CARTRIDGE.

Wearing a brown sports coat, fineel tro'sers, and a pargy mixture pull-over, William Bisham, 21, of Chiswick, appeared before the West London magistrate, Mr. R. A. Powell, to answer charges of stealing three cheque forms, obtaining a motor-car by false pretences, and attempting to commit suicide.

It was revealed at a previous hearing that after his arrest at Chorley (Lancas) Bispham was discovered unconscious in a cell at Kensington Police-station with a bootlace drawn tightly around his neck.

Beside him was a book cover on which had been scratched, apparently with the tag of the lace, "I am sorry, but I cannot live without Nora."

Evidence was now given by Mrs. Violet Rose, of Osten-mews, Kensington, that on June 6 she received a telephoe call from a girl whom she knew slightly, and that afterwards the girl came to her flat with Bispham.

They asked if they could have a bath, and she gave her permission.

In the course of conversation Bispham told her he was a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, with a private income of £4,000 a year, and added that he and the girl were going to Scotland next day to be married.

They stayed the night at her flat, and after their departure next morning she missed three cheque forms from her cheque-book.

HIRED SALOON CAR.

Mrs. Maud Grigor, a neighbour of Mrs. Rose, stated that on the morning of June 7 Bispham hired her saloon car, representing that he was a friend of Mrs. Rose and was a naval doctor attached to the base hospital at Chatham.

A this stage Bispham told the magistrate that he intended to return the car, but that Mrs. Grigor went to the police before he had an opportunity of restoring it.

The magistrate dismissed that charge of false pretences, and Bispham added that he would plead guilty to the other charges.

Details of Bispham's career were given by Det.-sergt. Welsby.

Bispham, declared the officer, first appeared in police records in August, 1931, when he was bound over on a charge of stealing a motor-car by means of a trick.

In January last he was accused, at London Sessions of seven cases of fraudulent conversion.

There were certain extenuating circumstances, and witness and another officer (Det. Dorey) took an interest in Bispham.

They succeeded in getting him into the Army, but it turned out that he was unsuitable.

They made further efforts on his behalf, and secured him a post as orderly in the Naval Hospital at Chatham.

"We thought we had done some good for him," the officer went on, "but, unfortunately, he again proved unsuitable, and it seems that he has since been living on his wits."

In May of this year, the sergeant continued, Bispham was charged at Kingston with three cases of false pretences, and wos bound over.

On that occasion also he attempted to strangle himself in a cell at the police-station.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE.

About six weeks ago he made the acquaintance of a young woman of high social standing, and represented to her that he was a surgeon-commander in the Navy and possessed of considerable means.

The young woman became so infatuated with him that she absolutely threw in her lot with Bispham.

He proposed marriage to her, and suggested that they should go to Gretna Green.

She fell in with the idea, and they did in fact go to the forge at Gretna Green, though the marriage did not taken place because neither had domiciliary qualification.

When he was arrested Bispham had in his possession a book entitled "The Gretna Blacksmith's Story," and it was on the cover of this that he scratched the message left in the cell.

It seemed proceeded the officer, that the couple went to Gretna in the car Bispham obtained from Mrs. Grigor, and after filling up forms at the smithy they went on a tour through Scotland.

In the Isle of Mull the young woman introduced Bispham to a woman friend, but that lady quickly discovered him to be a fraud and cast them from her house.

The officer added that Bispham attempted suicide when he was arrested at Chorley.

He managed to secrete in his sock a sporting cartridge, and while in the cell at Chorley Police-station, he placed this over his heart and struck the bent prong og a ork against the cap with the heel of his shoe.

The cartridge euploded, but the pellets scattered so widely that Bispham escaped with very little hurt, though he was in hospital for two days.

"You are evidently a dangerous adventurer," the magistrate told Bispham.

"You practically seduced this girl by pretending you were someone of position in the Navy, and you have shown the basest ingratitude to Sergt. Welsby, who, not for the first time, did his best to get a man to go straight.

"There is only one thing to do with you—12 months' hard labour."

FLOUR TINS WITH GHEE AT TOP ?

Young Muslim Arrested For Cheating

LAHORE, July 25.

The City Police arrested this morning a young Muslim who is alleged to have been responsible for a number of cheating cases in the city during the last week.

His 'modus operandi' is said to have been to visit the houses of office employees who are likely to be out between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. and to deliver to their families a tin of ghee. He would represent that he had been asked by the owner of the house to bring the ghee from his village and that he had brought it as desired by him. He would, however demand the price of the ghee. He would generally receive the price.

The tin would appear to be full of ghee but except for a thin layer of that commodity at the top it would invariably be filled with flour or some such cheap material.—A. P.

"ARMADA" TO TAKE NORTHERN ROUTE

(Special Cable).

SHOAL HARBOUR, July 27.

General Balbo is continuing his flight by the northern route to Ireland to-morrow.

DIVINITY DEGREE FOR HEAD OF MADRAS COLLEGE

EDINBURGH, July 14.

(By air mail.)

The University of Edinburgh will confer an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Principal A. G. Hogg of Christian College, Madras at the Graduation ceremony on October 28.

This ceremony marns the 350th anniversary of the foundation of the University and honorary degrees in Divinity will also be presented to:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Most Rev. Dr. Erling Eidem, Archbishop of Upsala, Sweden.

The Rev. Principal D. S. Cairns Church of Scotland College, Aberdeen.

The Rev. Dr. John Scott Lidget, ex-President of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Professor Emeritus George Milligan, Glasgow University.—Reuter.

When two boys appeared before the magistrate in Perth, Western Australia, charged with releasing the polar bears in a zoo the magistrate dismissed them with the remark that the zoo authorities were to blame because they had not made the den boy-proof.

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY IN KONKAN

All-India Monsoon Report And Forecast

POONA, July 27.

The Bay depression has crossed the coast yesterday afternoon and lies this morning as elongated low over the region from Orissa to West Central India. It has caused widespread rain in and around the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been locally heavy in West Central Provinces. The monsoon has also been strong along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and in Assam and active in Tenasserim and Upper Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces. Cenrtal India West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Kashmir East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Amherst three inches; Mergui and Lashio one and a half: Tavoy and Akyab one; Silchar three; Cherrapunji two; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and a half; Ranchi, and Saugor Island one; Chaibasa three-quarters; Cox's Bazar, Gaya, and Naya Dumka a half; Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Seoni, and Pachmari four; Jhansi three; Meerut, Roorkee and Nowgong two; Agra and Nagpur one and a half; Allahabad, Bareilly Dehra-Dun, Indore, Bhopal, Jagdalpur and Mussorie one; Rawalpindi three; Jaipur, Jhalrapatan, Dohad and Mount Abu one and a half; Lahore, Dharampore and Murree one; Srinagar and Kotah three-quarters; Simla a half; Mahabaleshwar nine; Khandala five; Belgaum four; Cuddalore one and a half; Poona one; Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Gulbarga and Mangalore three-quarters.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills, increase in the Konkan, North Deccan, Gujarat, West Central India and Rajputana and extend in Sind. The monsoon will be strong in West Central Provinces and Tenasserim and active in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, East Central India southern divisions of United Provinces, South Deccan and Malabar.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in the Konkan, North Deccan, West Central Provinces, West Central India, South Rajputana and Gujarat during the next 36 hours. —A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

The following table gives the details of rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Allahabad	..	8.8	—5.9
Agra	0.4	13.0	+2.9
Ahmednagar	0.1	64	—1.7
Ajmer	—	11.2	+3.5
Ahmedabad	T	11.3	—2.9
Amraoti	0.7	22.0	+7.8
Akola	0.4	15.9	+2.5
Benares	0.6	11.6	—3.1
BOMBAY	0.6	16.8	—23.4
Bangalore	..	7.0	+0.7
Chittagong	..	47.8	+8.6
Calcutta	0.1	31.8	+9.4
Cawnpore	0.7	9.7	—2.7
Delhi	T	19.8	+10.3
Darjeeling	0.1	57.6	+6.6
Hyderabad Sind	..	5.0	+2.3
Hyderabad Dn.	0.1	6.3	—1.5
Indore	0.7	22.0	+7.8
Jhansi	0.4	13.6	—0.2
Jubbulpore	0.7	19.2	—2.7
Jacobabad		3.1	+2.1
Karachi	..	15.4	+12.2
Lucknow	0.1	7.0	—7.2
Ludhiana	..	7.6	—1.9
Lahore	..	2.1	—1.7
Multan	..	0.4	—1.7
Mysore	0.1	5.8	—0.6
Madras	0.1	1.7	—3.5
Marmagoa	3.0	65.4	..
Mussoorie	0.2	4.0	+14.3
Mount Abu	0.8	17.5	—4.6
Nagpur	2.5	21.8	+1.0
Patna	..	15.3	—2.6
Peshawar	..	0.9	—0.4
Poona	0.1	7.9	—2.8
Quetta	..	2.0	+1.3
Ranchi	0.1	19.1	—3.2
Rawalpindi	..	9.6	+1.1
Rangoon	0.9	39.8	+3.7
Ratnagiri	1.1	59.0	+0.9
Rajkot	0.1	11.3	—2.2
Srinagar	..	5.6	+2.1
Sholapur	..	8.3	—0.1
Simla	2.0	18.0	—2.6

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27-7-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.01"

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 degrees 0.6 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.5 degrees 0.6 below normal.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.77 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.31 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 20.45 inches.

Weather remarks—Rain and squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 2d7-7-33. Colaba Point 0.77"; Fort 1.50"; J. J. Hospital 0.28" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.26".

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 17.60"; Fort 26.92"; J. J. Hospital 21.47"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 21.17".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932, Colaba Point 42.23"; Fort 49.46"; J. J. Hospital 46.81";

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 45.93"; Fort 51.09"; J. J. Hospital 47.33.

HEAVY RAINS IN BURMA

Villages In Danger Of Being Marooned: Damage To Crops

RANGOON, July 26.

Heavy rains this year have caused floods in rivers in several parts of the province, particularly in the delta, where grave anxiety is felt for the crop, and villages situated in the river banks are in danger of being marooned. The Chindwin river is also rising rapidly.

News has been received here that a part of Monywa has been submerged. Hokokku where the Chindwin waters enter the Irrawaddy has been over run by snakes and one person has been killed by snake-bite.

The seasamum crop in this area is badly damaged. Several acres in Maubin district are water-iogged, causing considerable damage.—A.P.

JHULAN FAIR OF BRINDABAN

Elaborate Municipal Arrangements In Progress

Mr. Krishna Chandra, Chairman, Municipal Board, Brindaban, writes:—

Persons intending to visit Brindaban during the forthcoming Jhulan fair commencing from July 25 that in view of the unusual pleasant weather this year in Brindaban at this time it is expected that there will be a huge rush of pilgrims: The weather is really very pleasant and attimes it becomes a bit cool therefore intending pilgrims would be well advised to bring with them light woollen blankets or Razais.

The Municipal Board is busy making various arrangements to offer all possible fascilities to the pilgrims. Temporary Hackney carriage stands are being provided at various suitable places in the town for the convenience of the pilgrims. The Medical Officer of Health is taking all measures in the interest of sanitation and public health. Wells are being permanganated; sweetmeats and other eatables are being carefully watched to ward off infections and a keen eye is being kept on milk and ghee that are imported into the town.

CARRY-OVER OF COTTON

China Bought 15,000 Bales

BULL OPERATORS TO COME BACK

Bombay, July 27.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton report:—

After writing our report a week ago the American market continued its precipitant decline for two more days, but short covering and profit-taking have recently been more in evidence and a partial recovery has taken place.

The decline was not altogether unexpected as it was difficult to see how prices could be maintained much longer at the level they had reached. It was also becoming more obvious each day that most of the buying, both of cotton and of cloth was on speculative accounts, and that the huge increase in the Mill consumption figures was due to the fact that every Mill in America was endeavouring to turn out as much cloth as possible before 1st August when the processing Tax comes into force.

After the recent liquidation the market is now in a better position technically, and the hope that the Government acreage retirement scheme may be carried out successfully may bring out fresh buying orders.

The carryover of American cotton in the world on 31st July will be approximately 12 1/4 million bales. If the weather continues to be favourable, and if we make due allowance for the acres which are to be abandoned, the crop this year should be in the neighbourhood of 11 1/4 millions, which will make a total available supply of 23 1/2 millions. Taking consumption at 15 million bales the surplus at the end of next year will then be reduced to 8½ millions.

Even this figure is large when compared to a normal carryover, but the reduction is great enough to justify a higher level of prices than we have seen in recent years.

We anticipate large fluctuations during the next few months as the statistical position is undoubtedly improving, and any reports that the crop is not progressing as well as is expected will bring bullish speculators back into the marnet.

The local market, which wisely failed to follow America when prices went up, has consequently not had so far to fall during the decline and is only Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lower on the week. The local demand has faded away and the daily turnover of actual cotton is very small. No fresh enquiry is reported from European exporters and the only business of note this week was 15,000 bales sold to China.

The Monsoon though late is now generally favourable everywhere and the anxiety which existed in certain districts is now no longer felt.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	147
Central India	396
Barsi-Nugger	138
Hyderabad-Gaorani	203
Berar	288
Central Provinces	36
Sind-Punjab	157
Compta-Dharwar	2,029
Western-Northerns	786
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	241
Persians	115
East Africans	115
Cotton Total	4,651
	Cwts.
Wheat	15,668
Linseed	22,390
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	17
Gingellyseed	289
Poppyseed	154
Groundnuts	10,746
Castorseed	2,305
Rice	22,288
Myrabollams	2,659
Cottonseed	112
Mowraseed	8
Gram	1,766
Joowar	625
Barley	1,020
Bajree	3,602
	Tons.
Coal	3,140

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 27.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date		
26-7-33	8995000	10037000
Receipts Yesterday		
26-7-33	11000	800
Exports to date		
26-7-33	11000	8000
Stock at Ports		
21-7-33	3172000	3453000
Stock Interior Towns		
21-7-33	1256000	1361000
Stock Liverpool		
21-7-33	805000	751000
Visible Supply		
21-7-33	6690000	6718000
Quantity in Sight		
21-7-33	13944000	14698000
Quantity out of Sight		
21-7-33	14049000	13168000

TRE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 27.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 29/9/6; Lowest Rs. 29/3; Closing Rs. 29/4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/12; Highest Rs. 30/14/6; Closing Rs. 30/8/6.

Linseed Delivery December Opening Rs. 7/1; Closing Rs. 7/1.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 30/4; Highest Rs 30/7/6; Closing Rs. 30/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/4; Highest Rs. 31/6; Lowest Rs. 31/1; Closing Rs. 31/5.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 26.

Bank bills, 3 months market rate	0-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	0-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade Bills, 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 per cent
Interest day to day Loan	0-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 day's Market Loan	0-3/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 26.

T.T. LONDON ON:—	
Berlin	14.00
Amsterdam	8.27
Brussels	23.92
Madrid	40.00
Milan	63.31
Berne	17.27
Paris	85.31
Prague	112.75
T.T. London on New York	4.61-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 26.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£130
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-3/4
National Bank of India ..	£45
Funding Loan 3 p.c. ..	£109-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£99-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. ..	£62
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan ...	£82-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£106-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£72-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£99
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.....	£109

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 26.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels.	26/1-1/2 Aug. Sellers
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels.	25/9 July Sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels	28/6 July/Aug. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 26.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed l.b.m. spot	4-1/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 26.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton,	£12:3:9 July/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed LaPlata c.i.f. Hull ton	£11:7:6 July/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London ton	£12:12:5 July/Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 26.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.	20/9 August Sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.	21/10-1/2 Jan./Apl sellers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS TAXABLE

Bombay, July 27.

3 1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett	85
3 1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	85-1
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	97-12
4 p.c 1960/70 Cash	97-13
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	112-14
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	117-15
TAXFREES.	
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111-0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	108-8
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	107-12
TAXABLES.	
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	84-12
4 p.c 1934/37 Cash	101-13
4 p.c 1943 Cash	101-12
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102-8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-8
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-12
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104-8
5 1/2 p.c 1938/40 Cash	107-14
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash	107-8
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.	
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	92-8
4 p.c. M.Deb. 1974	91-8
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105-0
6 p.c. M.Deb. 1954	114
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	114
6 1/2 p.c B.I.T. 1937	107-8

4 p.c. G.C. notes opened at 85, declined to 84-14-0, firmed up to 85, and declined again to 84-12-6 but improved to Rs. 85.

LONDON METAL.

London, July 26.

Copper Braziers	£49-3/4
Yellow Metal	£40-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£17-1/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	£16-1/4
Tin English Ingots ..	£215-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, July/Sept. per cwt.	7/9-3/4 Sellers.
C. and f. Bombay July/Sept. per cwt.	7/9-3/4 Sellers.
C. and f. Karachi July/Sept. per cwt.	7/9-3/4 Sellers.

SEEDS.

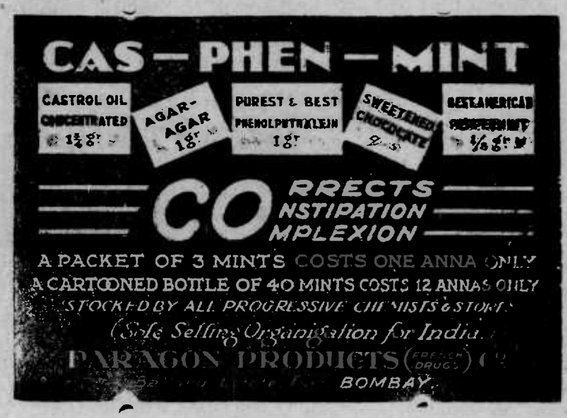
London, July 26.

Cotton seed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton,	No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton	£11:3:9 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull Continent ton	£11:0: July/Aug. Sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26

SAKELLARIDIS:	
July 1933	7.96
October, 1933	8.02
November, 1933	8.08
January, 1934	8.16
March, 1934	8.23
May, 1934	8.31
July, 1934	8.39
F.G.F. Spot. 1934	8.31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Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

GOVERNMENT BUYING COTTON FUTURES

Cotton Markets More Two Sided Pending Bureau

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

U. S. Government Weekly Weather Report Favourable

BOMBAY, July 27.

The New York cotton futures market was quiet during the early part on Wednesday on scattered long liquidation but later on prices advanced in the absence of selling influnced by unfavourable weather and on strength of Wall Street.

CROP REPORTS.

The market opened at a decline of 4 to 6 points. The government weekly weather report was fairly favourable. The report stated too much rain in South and Central Belts and too dry in some parts of West area, elsewhere the progress was favourable. The daily weather was unfavourable owing to continued rains over Central Belt where it is not needed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Prices declined 8 points under previous close which was the lowest level of the day. Later on there was trade and outside speculative buying which in conjuction with short covering improved prices by 27 points from the low level reached soon after the opening of the market. Towards the close there was a small relapse of 4 points and the market closed at a net rise of 18 to 15 points. The general sentiment was more influenced by sharp recovery in Wheat and firmness of Wall Street. In view of the next Bureau report the market appears to be more two sided. The technical situation has improved and while the constructive side remains attractive until selling against the new crop we do not look for any material change in the existing price level.

Whatever may be the reason behind heavy speculation unloading and even granting success of the acreage reduction plan, it is said that the Washington administrative is satisfied with the general status of prices. This means there are chances of any inflationary move in the near future but if prices collapse to unduly low level, the Government will make us of emergency powers. U.S.A. Government has considerably improved the internal economic condition but there is always a limit where both declines and advances remains checked. American cotton around 12 cent level is not cheap. The future course of cotton prices entirely depends upon the prospects of the crop and possible Government action but it will take time to restore confidence.

WHO BUYS COTTON?

It is said that American Government is buying cotton futures with a view to make a total of 3 million bales which is required for against the option to cotton growers for reduction of acreage. It is understood that the Government owned cotton is about 2 million bales and it will require one million bales more. It is against this requirement that the Government is buying cotton futures with a view to take delivery of actual cotton and give the same back to cotton growers Such purchases will be done at a price slightly above 11 cents. This move will act as a support and save the market from any material decline when the new crop will be marketed freely.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 20 to 18 points Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 10.63c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet and featureless at a decline of 7 points Later on trade calling prices improved and closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 pts. at 6.18d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market ruled steady and closed unchanged. Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed to a decline of 3 points

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 10 points

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

A return of confidence in the American markets and a sharp rise of 6 cents in wheat following an official statement that the recent distress selling was finished together with continued unfavourable weather caused trade buying. The recent violent fluctuations in commodity prices have not effected trade reports, which continue very encouraging as indicated by several industrial reports Apart from the current political and financial outlook which changes from day to day the main factor to be borne in mind is the American Government's determination to restrict production at any cost in order to raise prices. Though there are some who doubt the practicability of destroying the leased areas the fact still remains that Government having gone so deeply into these possible uneconomic plans are most unlikely to withdraw them.

The previous Administration did not possess the unlimited emergency powers conferred on President Roosevelt and his personal efforts to save the markets from any bear raids indicates that he is fully cognisant of the consumption and supply problems and any outside attempts to cause dislocation of trade by speculative selling will meet with the same restrictions in cotton as have recently been enforced in wheat. Reliable crop reporters do not give any weight to private estimates now being issued and they believe apart from the 3 1/2 million bales reduction expected by Government the crop has materially suffered by the severe drought in the Western Belt.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October

highest	.... 10.78+.19 (at 2-31 p.m.) (10-20 a.m.)
lowest	.... 10.51—.08

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithraj have received the following cables:—

New York. Market affected favourably by advanle in Grain; scalping market; advise purchases on weak spots.

New York. Affected by reports of southern selling Government held cotton consumption decreasing; crop deteriorating slightly; Boll peevil activity increasing.

New York. Weather too dry West and too wet East; likely to go higher.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool. Irregular trading markets probable pending publication Bureau.

New York. Market more two-sided, supported by trade interests. Indications are that sided, supported by trade interlocal traders are covering. Crop advices continue favourable. Picking is making progress. Expect a further moderate recovery.

New York. Early scattered liquidation thence trade outside demand with contracts scarce. Weather rather unfavourable.

New York. United States Government weekly weather report fairly favourable. Southern selling only small. Steady buying by trade. Market likely to improve until halted by new crop selling. Trading position on the long side continues to be attractive.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

(2-31 p.m.)

New York December

highest	..... 10.99 (10-19 a.m.)
lowest	..... 10.72

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-19 a.m. Continued rains Georgia, Central belt and Arkansas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

8-40 p.m.: Weekly Government Weather Report: Too much rain South asd Central belt, and too dry some West area; elsewhere favourable progress.

New York market advanced on strength of grains. Worth Street more active.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 26.

October, 1933	10.76+.17
December, 1933	10.95+.15
January, 1934	11.05+.18
March, 1934	11.23+.18
May, 1934	11.40+.16
Middling Spot	10.65+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 26.

July	.....
October	10.73+.20
December	10.93+.18
Middling Spot	10.63+.20

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

DOLLARS.

Amer. Power & Light Com. 14
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. dol. 6
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent P. A. 27
Amer. Forn. Power Com 13
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D. 50½
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P. 27
Electric Bond Common 27-1/4
Electric Bond dol. 5 Pfd. 51
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd. 58-1/4
Consolidated Gar 54-1/2
Columbia Gas 21-1/4
United Power & Light A. 6-1/4
North American 27
United Corpn. 10-1/4
American Super Power 5-1/8
American Tel. & Tel. 124
Western Union Telg. 61
Radio Corp. 8-1/2
Cheasapeake & Ohio 42-1/2
New York Central 42-1/2
Union Pacific R. R. 112
Pennsylvania R. R. 34-1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 29
Guaranty Trust 315
International Carriers 8
Bush Terminal 4-3/4
Alaska Juneau 29
Noranda Mines 32-1/4
United States Steel 53-3/4
Bethelehem Steel 38-1/4
Youngstown Sheet & Tube 25-1/2
American Smelting 36
Int. Nickel Common 19-1/4
International Harvestor 35
Anaconda Copper Mining 18
Kennecott Copper 21-1/4
Cerror de Pasco Copper 33
Glidden 15
General Motors 30-1/4
Packard Motor 5-1/4
General Electric 25
Goodyear Tyre 38
United Aircraft 33-1/4
Curtiss Wright 3-1/8
National Dairy 21-1/4
Standard Oil of N. J. 36-1/4
Mid. Con. Petroleum 12
Philips Petroleum 14
St. Regis Paper 6
American Radiator 15
National City Bank 33
Chrysler 27-1/2
Sun Life of Canada 44t
American Ice Co. 11-1/2
Mac Intyre 34
Kelvinators 11

Market steady showing price improvement most sections. Rails well bought on helief rise in car loadings will continue.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 26.

New York, 10-55 a.m.	
October	..... 10.60
December	..... 10.80
New York Noon Call.	
October	..... 10.64
December	..... 10.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 26

Day's receipts at all	bales.
U.S. Ports	.. 11.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	 4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	 11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.

	Opening	Closing
July, 1933	..... 5.95	—
August, 1933	..... 5.96+.01	
September, 1933	.... 5.98+.01	
October, 1933	5.92 6.00+.01	
November, 1933	..... 6.01+.01	
December, 1933	..... 6.03+.01	
January, 1934	5.97 6.04	—
February, 1934	..... 6.06	—
March, 1934	..... 6.08	—
April, 1934	..... 6.10	—
May, 1934	..... 6.12	—
June, 1934	..... 6.13	—
July, 1934	..... 6.15	—
Middling Spot	..... 6.18—.05	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.

BROACH:	
Fully good (good staple)	5.26
Fine (good staple) ..	5.38
Superfine (good staple)	5.50
C.P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 staple)	5.26
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.41
Choice, (No. 1 staple) ..	5.56
BENGAL:	
Good	4.15
Fine	4.25
Superfine	4.35
SCINDE:	
Good	4.25
Fine	4.35
Superfine	4.45

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, July 26.

SAKELS:—
Nov. 15.61—09
Jan. 15.91—09
Mar 16.27—08
ASH.
Aug. 13.09—12
Oct. 12.84—06
Dec. 12.96—08

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 27.

In sympathy with a rise of 17 points in New York futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 229|- for Broach A|M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 228|4 and declined to Rs. 227|8. At this level reports of American Government buying cotton futures influenced better demand and prices improved to Rs. 228|8. Later on the market remained quiet but steady with a limited turnover of business. Japanese firms and offces are not taking any interest in the local market.

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The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 9 points. Later on it was reported 12 points higher. There was increased buying and some operators were buying call options. The market remained very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	209	8	0
Broach A/M.	229	0	0
Oomra D/J.	201	0	0
Bengal D/J.	169	8	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

Bengal Superfine	168
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	162
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	162
Wardha-Hight Fine	206/8
Nagpur Savner Fine	206/8
Yeotmal Fine	202
Arvi Fine	203
Ellichpur Fine	202
Amraoti-Berar Fine	198
Khamgaon Fine	198
Mulkapur Fine	190
Khandesh Fine	186
Muthia F.G.	168
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	188
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	198
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	199
Broach F.G.	211/12
Punjab/American	224
Punjab/American mix	209
Cambodia	269/74
Miraj/Sangli	209/14
Compta Good	214
Bagalkot	199/204
Busoga	347
Kampala	351

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 27.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Bengal—				
U.P. ...	174	170	166	162
Panjab ...	170	167	164	161
Rajputana ...	171	168	165	162
Oomra No. 3	205	203	201	198 ...
Oomra No. 1	212	210	208	205 ...
Oomra No. 2	208	206	204	201 ...
Broach No 2 ...	215	213	211	209
Punjab-Ame ...	224	222	220	218
Surat ...	262	260	258	256
Rajpipla ...	262	260	258	256
Navsari ...	269	267	265	263

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, July 26.

July	0.96 1/2
September	0.99 1/4
December	1.02 7/8

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, July 26.

September	1.46—01
December	1.53—
March	1.58—01
May	1.63

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 26.

July	65 7/8d.
Oct.	68d.
December	69 7/8d.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 275 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70 per ton.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, July 27.

Ready Java	14	12	9
S. S. Begam	5	0	0
S. S. Nawab	5	0	0
July Shipment	4	15	9
Aug/Sept.	5	1	3

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 26.

Broach July/A. Opening 207½; Highest 207½; Lowest 205½; Close 207.

Broach A./May Opening 226½; Highest 226¾; Lowest 225½; Close 226 1/2.

Oomra D./J. Opening 198 1/2; Highest 198 1/2; Lowest 197; Close 198 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Opening 167 1/2; Highest 167 1/2; Lowest 167 1/4; Close 167 1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 27.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 Oct.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 July/Sept.
New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 290 3|4 Nominal.
Banks Selling T T 288 3|4. Nominal.
Banks Buying T T 285 1|2 Nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 639.
Banks Buying D D 649.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 62.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 83 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 95 1|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 85 1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 62 1|4.
BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D D 104.
CROSS RATE:—
New York—London 4.63 26th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 1|8 27th inst.
Japan—London 1|2 15|16 27th inst.
London—Paris 85.31 26th inst.
London—Belgium 23.93 26th inst
London—Switzerland 17.26 26th inst.
London—Italy 63.31 26th inst.
London—Berlin 14.00 26th inst.
London—Holland 8.27 1|2 26th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.38 26th inst.
London—New York 4.62 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6|3|6 25th inst.; £6|3|9 1|2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1|16 25th inst.; 17 7|8 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3|16 25th inst.; 18 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 37 1|8 25th inst.; 37 1|8 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 7|16 per cent 25th inst.; 7|16 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent 25th inst.; 3|4 per cent 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—October 140 Jany. 119 March 109.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach J./Aug. 1033 (210)—Liverpool July 6.03 Rs. 52 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A./May 1934 (229)—Liverpool May 1934 6.20 Rs. 41 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay — New York:—Broach A./May (229)—New York May (11.40) Rs. 45 1/4 at 4.62 1/8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 26.

Spot Silver 36 3/4—3/4c.
July Delivery 37.05—05
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 27.

The local Silver market ruled weak during the early part on renewed selling but later on prices improved on short covering. The undertone of the market is easy and foreign markets show no signs of any material improbement. Shravan delivery opened at Rs. 56/4 and declined to Rs. 56/1/6. At this level there was some covering influenced by Shanghai closing advices and prices rallied to Rs. 56/6. The Gold market was steady to-day with a better enquiry.

Ready Silver	56	3	0
Shravan	56	4	0
Bhadarva	56	8	0
Ready Gold	30	11	3
Shravan	30	11	6
Bhadarva	30	12	3

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 27.

T. T. on London.	
Previous Closing	1.3 1/16
To-day's Opening	1.3 1/8
To-day's Closing	1.3 1/8
Difference	+1/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet With Scattered Liquidation

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

Bombay, July 27.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with scattered long liquidation. There was marked absence of any buying and prices showed small losses Mill shares were quiet at a decline of about Rs. 2/8. Cement, Steel and Hydro. Elecritic shares also ruled easy.

Although the market shows tired appearance there exists a keen tussle between bear and bull operators. It is reported that some professional operator is carrying a fairl, large long interest while another group of bear operators is trying to depress prices. Outside operators and believe its risky to increase operators and ups and downs make the market overbought and oversold. Under this state prices are fluctuating within a narrow range awaiting some outside developments. Various unfounded rumours about unfavourable state of accounts of some concerns and prospects of poor dividend on Steel shares are often current. The whole situation is full of uncertainties and it is safe to reduce open interest. Government Securities ruled quiet to-day with increased selling pressure; but later on prices informed on renewed support.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 800 mproved to 802/8 and finished at 800. Fazuls started at 347/8 eased to 345 and finished at 347/8. Pearls receded to 235 and closed at 239/6 after advancing to 243/12. New Greats eased to 176/14 and Swadeshis closed at 263/12. Andhras were stagnant at 1456/4. Powers eased to 1026/4. Bundies were done at 25/6 towards the close. Katnis changed hands at 287/8. Bombay Burmas finished at 396/4. Tata Steel ordys were lower at 54/6 and deferreds were steady at 212/8. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. were quoted at 87/4 sellers.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 27.

Bom. Dyeing 800;798;802;800.
Century 242;40;41;39.
Central India 300;28;30;29.
Colaba 95;
Crescent 65;
Fazulbhoy 348;46;52;48.
Kohinoor 165;67;66;65.
New Great 180;77;78;76.
Pearl 238;36;45;39.
Simplex 88-2;
Swadeshi 265;63;66;63.
Bundi 25-10;8;10;
I. Cement 282;83;82;
T. Steel Dfd. 211;10-10;13;12.
T. Steel Ord. 54-10;2;10;12;10;6.
B. Steam 282;83;
B. Burma 400;398;401;
Tata Hydro 159;58;58-2;
Andhra 1457;52; 3;
Tram. Ord. 137-13;

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, July 27.

Ahmedabad Advance	340
Bombay Dyeing	800
Century	239/6
Central India	329/6
Colaba Land	95
Crescent	60/10
Dawn	448-12
Ebrahim Pabaney	120/10
Finlay	105
Fazulbhoy	348/2
Gokak	123/7
Hindustan	1905
Indian Mfg.	1125-0
Indian Bleaching	192/8
Indore Malwa	365
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	78-12
Kohinoor	165/10
Lakshmi	162/8
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	176/14
Oosmanshai Mills	124
Pearl	239/6
Phoenix	336/4
Sholapur	3300
Sassoon Silk	48/12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	86
Swadeshi	263/12
Tata Mills	30/4
Vishnu Mills	1600

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	103
Baroda Bank	90
Bombay Provincial	50/8
Central Bank	23/9
Imperial F.P.	1191/4
Imperial P.P.	297/8
Union Bank	4-6 1/2

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	152/8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1456/4
Bombay Tram Ordy	137/13
Broach Electric	12
Karachi Electrtc	185-0
Surat Electric	167/8
Suburban Electric	127/8
Tata Hydro Ordy	158/7
Tata Power Ordy.	1026/4

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	25/6
Gwalior Cement	76
Indian Cement	282/8
Katni Ordy.	287/8
Katni Cement Def.	1066/4
Okha Cement	118/12
Punjab Cement Ordy	15
Shahabad Cement	274/6
Shivrajpore	19-0
United Cements	60

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Andhra Valley Pref.	1215-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	267/8
Bombay Tram Pref.	76
Central India Pref.	498-12
Katni 1st Pref.	115
Katni 2nd Pref.	131-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	14/1
Tata Hydro Pref	122/8
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	158/12
Tata 2nd Pref.	87
Tata Power Pref.	1275
Vishnu Pref.	632-8

DEBENTURES.

6 p c Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56/4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96-10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	108/4

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	802/8
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	80-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Gunzerat	58-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	81-8
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensingh Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-0
Sialkot Narowal	92-0
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	703/12
Upper Sind Light	87

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	185
Br. Burma Petrol	3
Bombay Burma Old	396/4
Bombay Burma New	139/6
Bombay Steamer	283/2
Bombay Telephone	87
Belapur Sugar	190-0
Indian Radio Ordy.	476/4
Indian Radio Def.	475
Indian Mercantile	42/4
McKenzies	59
New India Assurance	25/2
Jupiter Insurance	11/4
Oriental Insurance	3010/-
Vulcan Insurance	8
Port Canning	660
Scindia Steam	11/14
Tata Construction	64
Tata I. and S. Ordy	54/6
Tata Def.	212/8
Tata Oil	21/9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 27.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	147	219,272
Central Indian	396	203,812
Barsi and Nagar	138	132,693
Hyderabad-Gaorani	202	35'499
Berar	288	467,907
Central Provinces	36	136,011
Total Oomras	1,208	1,215,193
Dholera		287,753
N.-W. Provinces		8,055
Rajputana		83,524
Sind-Punjab	157	106,219
Broach		327,486
Coompta and Dharwar	2,029	85,474
Westerns-Northerns	786	69,382
Cocoanada		13
Tinnevelly & Gambodia	211	53,087
Persian	115	6,914
American		72,088
Egyptian & African	115	145,322
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		88
Total	4,651	2,460,658

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 27.
1st Sept. to 20th July

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,160	372,916
Japan & China	22600	1,145,668
Coast Ports		25,938
Up-country by Rail		123,901
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		6,524
Total	4,760	1,675,247

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 26.

Silver:—Market is steady.
Spot ..... 17-7|8
Forward 18
Gold Bars fine per oz. £6:3:9-1|2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

London, July 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-38

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on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1933

ROOSEVELT'S ARDUOUS TASK

Danger Of Overstocked Warehouses & Industrial Stagnation In Near Future

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON. July 26.

The magnitude of the task still confronting President Roosevelt in an effort to bridge the gap between production and consumption is indicated by the statistics issued by the Federal Reserve Board. The report shows that factory production at the end of June was 89 per cent of 1923/25 level, wholesale commodity prices 69 per cent. while industrial employment was only 46 per cent.

Speculative production prices therefore have apparently outstripped the wages and employment, thus presenting the danger of overstocked warehouses and industrial stagnation in the near future, unless President Roosevelt's attempt to raise the purchasing power of the masses is successful.

Conditions of the railroad industry appear brighter, twenty companies who have issued June reports showing gross revenues of 70 million dollars as compared with 60 million dollars in 1932.

The American Federation of Labour estimates an increase of one-and-a-half million since March, but points out that still over eleven million are unemployed.

RISE IN WHEAT PRICES.

Chicago—Wheat rose five-sixths of a point on the official assurances that liquidation of the recent distress will be completed, combined with private estimates of the smaller Canadian crop. It is evident the public have regained confidence returning to the market.

U. S. GOVT. PURCHASE FUTURES

Ensuring Cotton For Delivery To Growers

WASHINGTON. July 27.

The United States Government are purchasing futures in order to ensure cotton for delivery to growers who took options during the crop reduction campaign.

It is estimated that Government needs 1100,000 bales, costing slightly over eleven cents per pound.—Reuter.

The Hon. Sir Gulamhussain Hydayutulla, opened at Parel the Ramachandra Bhatt High School Building of the Gohale Education Society on Wednesday evening. Standing second from the left is Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhthankar, the Chairwoman of the Schools Committee and to the right of Sir Gulam is Mr. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner

INDIAN FILM DIRECTOR LEAVES FOR BERLIN

Prabhat Cinetone Producer Going To Berlin For Technicolour Work

A very large gathering of those interested in the Indian Film Industry was present at the Royal Opera House on Thursday morning to wish "bon voyage" to Mr. Shantaram of the Prabhat Cineton., Kolhapur, who is proceeding to Berlin with a view to print in technicolour a picture recently produced by them entitled "Sairandhree". Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

Mr. Hirlekar in wishing success and "bon voyage" to Mr. Shantaram hoped that his visit to the Ufa Studios at Berlin will not only improve his knowledge about film "technique but widen his outlook. He thought that the ideal of film producers should be not only to provide entertainment, but to give to the public films of educative value. In this respect the Prabhat films could claim to have done well and he hoped that the Prabhat Cinetone will lead other film producing concerns in the matter of giving to the public educational films.

SLOW ADVANCE

Mr. B G. Horniman said that he was very glad to preside on the occasion of wishing farewell and good fortune to Mr. Shantaram on his visit to Europe. The speaker wished he could say that the Indian Film Industry was making great strides. But he thought that the industry was advancing rather slowly. It was a matter for congratulation that one of the producers of the Indian Film Industry was going to the West in order to widen his outlook.

While it was true that the industry was progressing rather slowly, Indian producers could be proud of their achievements especially because the Indian film industry was faced with enormous difficulties, such as lack of capital and other facilities.

RAISED STANDARD OF INDIAN FILMS

He knew that Mr. Shantaram personally had done a very great deal to raise the standard of Indian film production. He had not seen all the productions of the Prabhat but he had seen the "King of Ayodhya", which he believed was one of their first productions. and he thought that it was a picture of extraordinary merit, a film which could hold its own in any part of the world.

Continuing Mr. Horniman thought that it would be a great gain to the industry if Mr. Shantaram could also cross the Atlantic and visit Hollywood, but he should take care not to stop in England, because in his opinion British film production was so inefficient, that any one stopping to study, it might be doing great harm to himself. On the other hand he had a strong conviction that no man could become a perfect producer, or actor or actress without visiting Hollywood and spending a certain amount of time there.

HOLLYWOOD LEADS WORLD

There was no doubt that the American film industry led the world and the people who ran the industry there seemed to possess a genius for film production. He thought that no film producer could consider his educational training complete without paying a visit to Hollywood. In conclusion Mr Horniman wished success to Mr. Shantaram in his mission to Berlin.

Mr. Shantaram was then presented with a suit case, which was a gift from Messrs. B. P. Samant and Co. Advertising Agents, who arranged the function.

After Mr. Shantaram and Mr. Horniman were garlanded, the function terminated.

Mr. Shantaram sailed from Bombay on Thursday afternoon.

"NO CONSPIRACY AGAINST KING"

Defence Counsel's Reply To Judge In Meerut Case Appeal

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case appeal, Dr. Katju continued commenting on the judgment and reading passages from it, and contended that it was not right for the Sessions Judge to have used the statement of one accused against the other accused. In this connection he referred to an English case which laid down that in the absence of direct evidence a conspiracy could not be inferred from illegal acts. The question as to suitable sentences in such cases rose at this stage. Dr. Katju said that during his recent visit to England he had secured information that not more than three years were awarded in communist trials in England and in a great communist trial one year's imprisonment was the sentence given all round.

Chief Justice: I think it may be taken as granted that the activities of the accused have been established.

Dr. Katju: Yes, but from that Your Lordship cannot infer the existence of a conspiracy to deprive King of his sobereignty.

PROSCRIBED BOOK.

On enquiry from the court, Dr. Katju said that while in England he had bought a book on the Communist International, and he had obtained the permission of the Secretary of State for bringing it to this country on the condition that the book would be re-exported as it was proscribed in India.

Dr. Katju then proceeded to analyse the evidence which the prosecution alleged existed against each accused. He first took the cases of appelants not belonging to any communist party including Hutchinson. Dr. Katju then dealt with the evidence against Spratt and Bradley who belonged to the communist party of Great Britain.

Mr. Kemp pointed out that the communist party of Great Britain was a branch and worked under the direction of the Communist International, Moscow.

Mr. Tek Chand of Lahore who appeared for the non-communist accused explained the evidence as alleged against his clients and said that they stood in a different position from the other accused and they did not believe in revolution.—A. P.

ANIMAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION

LONDON, July 26.

The All-India Animal Welfare Association has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Gower.

Many princes have promised their support to the Association.—Reuter's Special.

HINDU SOCIETY OF BRITAIN

Aim Of Putting Indian View-Point Before British Public

LONDON, July 26.

The Central Hindu Society of Britain gave a successful "at-home" at Waldorf Hotel in the presence of Maharaja of Alwar. Mr. M. B. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje. Mr. Gour and many others.

Mr. R E Nehra presiding, explained the aims of the Society and said that he did not believe in non-co-operation but in hearty co-operation with the British, Muslims and other non-Hindu communities.

The Society aimed at explaining Hindu culture and philosophy to British fellow subjects with the view to effecting a better understanding and also placing the Hindu point of view in politics before the British public with a view to enlisting their sympathy and ensuring fairplay and justice in adjusting the rights and privileges of various Hindu and non-Hindu communities in India.—Reuter's Special.

BUSINESS DULL ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Wheat Prices Show Improvement

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 26.

On the stock exchange a decidedly quieter atmosphere prevailed. Apart from sustained firmness in Kaffirs most sections suffered slightly from the want of fresh business. Argentine bonds however were particularly marked down on fears concerning external debt service

The commodity markets were much quieter and generally easier apart from wheat which strengthened on reports of unfavourable weather in America.

Wall Street was steady encouraged by a prompt and enthusiastic response to President Roosevelt's appeal.

SILVER AGREEMENT AND AFTER

Figures Of Purchase Of Production By Parties

LONDON. July 27.

Following Australia's signature of the new Silver Agreement is learnt that the following is the approximate number of ounces that the countries, which are parties to the Agreement, are prepar- to buy of their own production.

The figures are all in thousands.

U.S.A. 24400, Mexico 7150. Canada 1600, Peru 1000, Australia 650.—Reuter's Special.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

"Adjournment Not Synonymous With Conclusion"

UNCHANGED POLICY

Mr N. Chamberlain On Britain's Attitude

LONDON, July 27.

Confidence in the eventual reassembly of the World Economic Conference was expressed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain during the House of Commons debate thereon, emphasising that adjournment was not synonymous with conclusion.

Commenting on the United States experimen he said that it might be a great success, but he pointed out that since 1929 the wage reduction in the United States amounted to about 25 per cent, and President Roosevelt had a long way to go before raising wages to the comparative level prevailing in Britain.

In regard to Britain he agreed that it was so far no part of the country's currency policy to link the sterling with gold on the one hand or with dollar on other

INDEPENDENT COURSE

Government was continuing to pursue an independent course in the interests of Britain and the Empire Government's policy was the same as before the Conference

In regard to the public works "We would be guided by the practicability of the schemes put forward and would be everything within the limits of sound finance to make credit available

Government were raising wholesale prices which could be raised to a considerable extent without any sort of effect on retail prices That tended to increase the purchasing power of all peoples who were connected with sterling.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE TO MR. AFTAB ALI

Majority Unionists Demand Protection, Says Chowdhary

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury has submitted a statement to the Chairman of sub-committee "B" challenging Mr. Aftab Ali's statement and reiterating that the majority of representatives of unions affiliated to the Bengal Trades Union Federation demand protection through special powers of governor and the Governor-General without interfering with the general scheme of provincial autonomy.—Reuter.

Mr. Bhausha Annapa Hanji of Sangli, a High School student, has defeated the well-known Kolahpur athletes Bhagawati and Ram Burud, in wrestling.

NEITHER POMP NOR POWER

Indian Women Want Right To Select Or Elect Proper Candidates

LONDON, July 13.

(By Air Mail.)

The proposed new constitution of India was entirely inadequate, meagre and unpalatable, said Mrs. Hamid Ali, addressing a meeting arranged here by the Women's Indian Association.

Mrs. Ali represents the All-India Women's Conference.

"We women do not want to compete with men—there is no sex antagonism in India. We do not want to be ministers or to get into positions of authority. What we want is the right to select or elect candidates we desire.

"The chief thing we want is social legislation to bring India into line with the modern world."—Reuter.

INDIAN WOMEN FRANCHISE

Evidence Of British Committee Heard

LONDON. July 26.

The Sub-Committee "C" of the Select Committee met for the first time and heard the evidence of the British Committee of Indian Women Franchise.—Reuter.

TENSE SITUATION IN LISBON

Sequel To Appointment Of New Minister

OUTBREAK IMMINENT

Police And Military Occupy Strategical Points

(Special Cable).

MADRID. July 27.

According to messages from Lisbon a revolutionary outbreak is believed be imminent.

Five regiments from Lisbon and others from Oporto have declared their disagreement with the nomination of Captain Gomes as the Minister of Interior. The regiments are supported by Portuguese Fascists.

Government has ordered the military and the police to occupy strategical points in the city, while Premier Salazar is sleeping in the barracks of the First Machinegun Regiment. The Republican Guards have given the support to Government.

STERILISATION LAW ENFORCEMENT

Germany To Reap Beneficial Results

(Special Cable).

BERLIN July 26.

The Sterilisation Law which will be enforced from 1/1/34 has been hailed by the press as one of the most important laws of the Nazi Government and which is bound to have far-reaching beneficial effects to the nation.

Details reveal that hereditary diseases include deafness, blindness, epilepsy St. Vitus' Dance, chronic alcoholism, insanity, derangement and serous malformation of body.

Persons suffering from these can be sterilised voluntarily or compulsorily if the courts decide.

NEW HEAD FOR INDIAN SCHOOL

LONDON, July 12.

(By Air Mail.)

Mr. D. T. Roberts, of Nantyffyllon, Maesteg, Wales, has been appointed to the headship of the Stewart School, Cuttack, India.

Mr. Roberts took his honours degree at the University of Wales from Cardiff College. After four years in charge of a secondary school in Bermuda he returned with a scholarship to Cambridge to do research work in educational psychology.—Reuter.

INTER-PROVINCIAL OPIUM SMUGGLING

Union Board President And 12 Other Convicts Bailed Out

CHITTAGONG, July 25

In the Inter-Provincial Opium Smuggling Case the president of Sikalbaha Union Board and twelve others were sentenced to-day by Mr. B K. Banerji, Deputy Magistrate, to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees or in default six months' imprisonment each The trial lasted for eight months

Minor sentences were awarded to the accused on different counts, sentences to run concurrently.

Twenty-three men were originally sent for trial of whom seven absconded, one was pardoned and two were acquitted.

The convicted men have been bailed out pending the hearing of their appeals.—A. P.

DR. KITCHLEW GIVES UP "A" CLASS FOR "C"

Sequel To Treatment Of Andaman Prisoners

LAHORE, July 26

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, who is a prisoner in the Multan jail and had been to Delhi to give evidence in a certain case there, passed through Lahore to-day "en route" back to Multan.

Questioned by some friends regarding the report that he had given up "A" class for "C", he is reported to have confirmed it, stating that he was led to take the decision by his feeling in the matter of the treatment of certain leaders, as also the Andaman and some C class prisoners and the behaviour of certain "A" and "B" class prisoners, who he felt looked to their personal ends.—A. P.

"NERVOUS SYSTEM OF INDIA"

Position Of Anglo-Indians Under New Constitution

LONDON, July 26.

A message from Sir Samuel Hoare stating that Government had kept and would always keep in mind the interests of the important Anglo-Indian community was delivered by the Under-Secretary, Mr. R A Butler at the annual luncheon of the Anglo-Indian Association.

Mr Butler described the community as "a nervous system of India" and emphasised the ecessity for soundness of the system in a period of adventure, on which they were embarking. Referring to Anglo-Indians' work in telegraphs and communications, he said that when they were able to study the report of the Railway Board Committee they would see the position of the community would occupy in future.

Mr. Campbell Rhodes paid a warm tribute to Mr. Gidney's work which he described as a magnificent triumph showing his resource and courage.

Mr. Gidney replying, hoped that when the new constitution was written, the position of the Anglo-Indians would be secured, for it was useless safeguarding the education of children unless the economic position of parents was also assured.—Reuter.

Lahore.—In pursuance of the undertaking given to the Punjab Council in November last, the Punjab Government have appointed a committee consisting of three officers of the Punjab Education Department for scrutinising text books in history and languages with a view to revising certain passages which might be repugnant to any community or are liable to create or accentuate communal bitterness.—A. P.

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